Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 64 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	
	..Dalhousie† ..	6152	
	..A Steamer† ..	...	
	..Ormonde ..	14853	Extra
	..Nevasa ..	6654	Extra
	..Takada ..	6949	Extra
	..Karmala ..	8983	
	..Delta ..	8089	
	..Nankin ..	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Ormonde," "Nagova," "Takada" and "Karmala" will be allotted on the 22nd March. In addition to 336 first and 117 second saloon, there are 476 third class passages available by the "Ormonde." It is essential that those supplying for first or second saloon passages by this vessel, should state whether or not they are willing to accept third class accommodation in the event of first or second saloon not being available. Passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets, available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
22nd March	Dumra ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.		
191			
15th March	Dwarka ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Extra.)	
18th	Lightning ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.	
14th ,, ..	Chasa ..	Karachi direct.	
17th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Kathiawar ports.	
23rd ,, ..	Taroba ..	East-South Africa.	

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Harima Maru	I. Takahashi	4720	13th Mar.	19th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Kan	4240	13th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Heishin Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	24th Mar.	3rd April
Kosoku Maru	S. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Yuhsi Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	24th Feb.	14th March	Italy
Kasado Maru	N. Yamaji ..	8th Mar.	19th ..	Japan
Keikon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	4th Mar.	20th ..	..
"Bushu Maru"	K. Godigoye ..	8th Mar.	24th March	Italy
Kirma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	7th April	..
Hofoku Maru	K. Wakasuke..	8th April	20th April	Japan

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:-

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahrn	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods of rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Yen
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	AGOI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOKEI
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and 3. ROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen
RESERVE FUND	Yen

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bunzonachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dezenbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hiarata	London	Shanghai
Hiogo	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hirashima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
E. Dinshaw, Esq.
C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Major Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

J. HAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,823	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December)
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods.—Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

All over India for Disinfectant fluids, Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.,

Apply to

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

SHANGHVI SADAN,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY. 4.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mustafi Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 81, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

PREPARES candidates for I. C. C. A. Auditors' Examns. under efficient by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.I.A.A., M. I. Patel, B. Com., classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road.

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Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery Post Cards and Curios in Fort.

Gillet Blades saleable at Rs. 2/8.
Angora Creame saleable at Rs. 1/4.

Proprietors HOTCHAND BROTHERS.

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are

FLOODED

WITH ORDERS

OF

SQUIBB'S

Ague Specific

from all over the country on account of

THE WAVE OF

INFLUENZA

and

FEVER

now passing over it.

It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Madon Sons & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

By G. K. Mhatre.

"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.

BOMBAY—7.

GOLDOL

"SHRI HARI"

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves, Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—RS. 10 PER DAY.

"RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 8 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee Rs. 2 (Two) only.

Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.E.H. (London).

No. 2, 3rd Bhoivada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.

357, Abdulrehman Street.

BOMBAY.

'Phone No. 1008.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 25 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality.—Non-slipping and held on the Nose without any pressure.

(7)-379, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Government Telegraph Office,

FORT, BOMBAY.

Have you ever had a suit Cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European Supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing Work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FISH OIL PURE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

TAYEBALLY ALLIBHAI & Co.

Sivri, Coliwada,

BOMBAY Post No. 15.

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods.

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS

FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS

Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.

Planet's 11th

Violin Strings and Orchestral Journal &c., &c.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS

PRESENTATION ARTICLES

JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE

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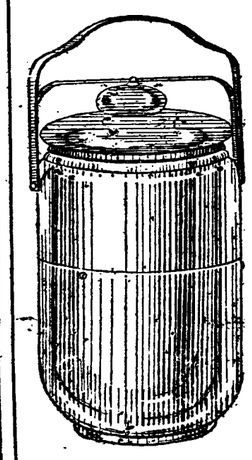

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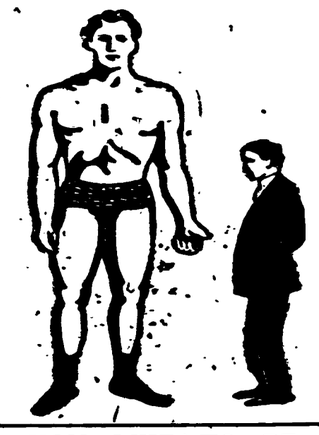

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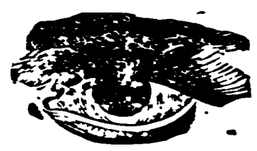

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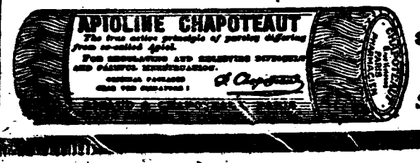

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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

MAHOMED UMAR CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From our special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 4.

On the Court reassembling this morning, Mr. Norton proceeded with the cross-examination of Mahomed Umar, constable. In the course of his cross-examination, witness stated that the Joint Magistrate and Masih Ullah were at the chaupal, but he was not sure of the presence of Darbara Singh when the cry: "The Mussulmans have beaten a Chamar boy" was raised. There was the ordinary noise caused by a number of people being present, but the noise increased in volume later, when the cry, "tum bhi apna kam karo," was raised. In addition to the police there were some 50 or 60 persons between the Imli tree and the chaupal, and round about. The shouts of *Jai* were raised as the Hindus came or went about. These cries continued up to the time the cry about the Chamar boy was raised. At the time witness heard the cry, he was at the chabutra of Ali Bux. When he heard the cry about the Chamar boy he walked up to the chaupal. It was then that he heard the shout "tum bhi apna kam karo" raised by the Mahant. The distance from that chabutra to the Imli tree was 7 or 8 paces. The whistle which he heard was blown at the chaupal. He could not say who blew it. The whistle was blown 1½ or 2 minutes after Mahant Baram Das uttered the cry "tum bhi apna kam karo."

THE CROWD RUNS PAST CHAUPAL.

The police collected at the chaupal after hearing the whistle. The officers were present there. As he went to the chaupal witness saw the Mahants going in the direction of the Imli tree. It was after hearing Baram Das's order that the crowd ran past the chaupal to the south crying, "chalo, chalo." There were 60 or 70 or 80 persons in the crowd. When he got to the south he did not actually see any Mussulmans being beaten. When Baram Das and Dr. Puran Pershad met the Joint Magistrate, the Circle Inspector Masih Ullah, and Darbara Sing were all present. They must have seen the doctor shaking hands with the Joint Magistrate. He had mentioned the fact of shaking hands to the D. I. G., Mr. Wallach, the Khan Bahadur, (Government Pleader), Syed Asghar Abbas and Mr. Bellairs. He first mentioned this incident to the Circle Inspector, when the party left the grove for Jwalapur. The first time his statement was recorded was by Mr. Bellairs. He did not tell Mr. Bellairs that they actually shook hands. He did not remember having told the Circle Inspector about the shaking of hands. He did not mention it to Masih Ullah. He first mentioned the hand-shaking in Court, yesterday. It was two months ago that he made his statement about the evidence to Mr. Wallach. In the month of October at Jwalapur, he made his statement to the Khan Bahadur, and he made it again to him at Saharanpur two or three days before making it to Mr. Wallach. He made his statement to the District Magistrate when he made it to the Superintendent of Police. The statement he made was to the Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate was present and reading a newspaper. He made his statement to the D. I. G., twice. He made his second statement to the D. I. G. after making it to the Khan Bahadur. His statement was not recorded, except by Mr. Bellairs. When the party went south, they went by the lane dunning past the chaupal to the south, they went by the lane runwest corner of the tank, they discovered the fire to the north-east of the mosque. After meeting the doctor they went to the place where the fire was burning. Witness could not point out any particular house that was burning. No attempt so far as he was aware was made to put out the fire. He did not know if Ahsan Husain was being called as a witness. He knew that Ahsan Husain had made a statement. Since his statement was taken witness had not seen him. Witness did not know on what date the statement was made. Witness remembered having asked Ahsan Husain why he had left the witness alone. Witness had no conversation regarding the events of the 18th, with Ahsan Husain. On the 19th the latter had answered witness that seeing the crowd he ran away. Ahsan Husain did not tell witness on the 18th of any incident he had seen during the riot. Witness did not tell him what he had seen. Ahsan Husain must have been one of the constables that accompanied him to Jwalapur.

WITNESS AS A "BRAHMAN."

Witness met Ahsan Husain when he had come to Saharanpur for purposes of identification. He did relate to the latter the circumstances under which he had been let off. He did tell him how these two men had beaten the men to the point of death. It was at Saharanpur, that he made a detailed statement. He did not know, nor did he hear anybody ask or mention the name of the person, who was left to attend the injured. He thought that the man who had spoken about the horse and the tonga was the tonga-driver. The tonga-driver went to the *ghee* to the north. The crowd of 200 or 250 men that surrounded him were Hindus—to what caste they belonged he could not say. He had mentioned to the Superintendent of Police on the 19th September the conversation he had with the Sardar when witness had pretended to be a Brahman. He had mentioned it before to Masih Ullah, the Circle Inspector, and the Tehsildar on the way. He gave full details of the conversation to the Circle Inspector. Thereupon the latter asked witness if he knew who the Sardar was, and witness had given him a short discription. He told Masih Ullah about the Sardar wearing the printed turban. Witness did not recognise any of the persons who brought the boy to give water to the wounded. The three wounded men who were beaten and thrown into the fire, were alive when they were thrown in. They were 5 or 7 paces to the south. He heard groans coming from the men while they were thrown into the fire. They were also groaning while they were beaten. The boy was alive and in his senses when he was thrown into the fire. In addition to the first fire, mentioned by him he saw other fires. As far as he knew before his arrival at the grove, no police officer went there. The statement he made to the Superintendent of Police was at Jwalapur at about 9 a.m. He had stated that the District Magistrate was reading a newspaper. He did make a statement to the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate before his statement was recorded. At that time no questions were put to him by the Superintendent of Police nor were any notes taken. There was nobody else present. It was after that, the Superintendent of Police made a record. Witness could not remember having told the Superintendent of Police that he alone went to saddle the horses or that he went in company with Ahsan Husain. As far as he remembered, he did tell the Superintendent of Police that both went there. While he was under the Imli tree he heard a shout indicating that another attack was about to begin. It was not correct to say that he was left alone, he was left with a horse.

THE POLICE ARRIVE.

The men that surrounded him appeared to be Hindus. It was incorrect to say that they were Brahmans. He did not tell Mr. Bellairs that they were all Brahmans. There was a certain amount of consultation when he told the Sardar that he was a Brahman. The consultation lasted perhaps one or two minutes. It was not true that shortly afterwards the police came and he went away with them. He did hear Dr. Puran Pershad's name mentioned by Masih Ullah. Witness had not heard Puran Pershad's name before. He did not hear the doctor addressed that day, but he heard the Joint Magistrate call him 'Doctor Sahib,' when the injured were handed over to him. He could not remember if Puran Pershad addressed the Joint Magistrate that that day, but looking in his direction he uttered the word 'Panditji.' It was not true that Puran Pershad told him to leave the two men to look after the injured persons. Witness did not tell Mr. Bellairs that Dr. Puran Pershad had told this to witness. He gave Mr. Bellairs the description of Dr. Puran Pershad and Beram Das. The only description he gave of the Sardar who addressed him was that the Sardar was wearing a printed turban. He did tell Mr. Bellairs that Puran Pershad and Baram Das got the men murdered in his presence. Witness did not give any details. He did tell Mr. Bellairs that he had seen Puran Pershad strike the injured. He did not say that Baram Das got the men thrown into the fire. The Joint Magistrate did not ask witness any questions. On the night of the 18th there was no discussion between him and any policeman. He went to sleep. He did not see the Circle Inspector and Masih Ullah again that night. He knew nothing of the first information report. He did not know that the Circle Inspector had a detailed entry made re the riot. He saw Darbara Singh in the grove after the incident of the 18th, but did not tell him any thing about the incidents under the Imli tree. He did not speak to him at all on that occasion.

"SAVE THE THREE MEN!"

He did not know of a Satyakama. He knew that there was an approver in this case. He did not know his name, but had seen him in Jwalapur and in the camp at Saharanpur. He saw him about a month ago. He did not see a man like him (approver) in the riot. It was not true that the body of the fourth man was found under the Imli tree at a distance of 10 paces. It was only 2 or 4 paces away. He did not tell Masih Ullah at the police station of Jwalapur, about the incidents under the Imli tree. He did not know the name of the person who joined his hands and told the Joint Magistrate about saving the three men. As far as he remembered all the police officials went inside the compound of the house where the men were found. Witness was outside. He could not see them. The constable with the spear, who went inside, belonged to his force. Masih Ullah was present. The spear had been brought from Jwalapur. The outpost police had arrived with spears. It was not true that the Joint Magistrate's tongawala was seized by the crowd in his presence. He did not tell anybody that he saw the tongawala being seized. He did not see Moti Ram (who was made to stand up) before the 18th. It was true that he first saw him among the crowd of 200 or 250 under the Imli tree that day. Moti Ram was not nearest to him on the 18th, the Sardar was. The shortest distance at which witness saw Moti Ram was 4 or 5 paces. Moti Ram had a lathi in his hand. Witness saw Moti Ram striking the injured persons with the lathi. Witness did not know which of the four he struck. Witness for Moti Ram to be an Arya Samajist. He told Mr. Bellairs that the boys were bare-headed. He did not know of any steps taken after the 18th to capture the Arya Samajists.

To the Court, witness replied that when he was surrounded Baram Das and Gulab Gir were present. They did not tell anybody not to beat witness. They did not say anything. On the 17th he was at Katarpur all day long. He was stationed in the Mussulman quarters. He had no food to eat on the 17th and 18th till he arrived at the police station in the night. He went to his room and lay down on his bed. The Swamiji sent him bread at 11 p.m.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. MOHANLAL

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

After lunch, witness was cross-examined by Mr. Mohanlal. Witness stated that he could read an Urdu newspaper. He was a good Mussulman. He had read the Koran. He would have been a Moulvi if he had studied the "shar". He shaved his beard from the time he got it. He chipped his moustaches. Mr Mohan Lal said that his instructions were that witness used to chip his moustache in the orthodox fashion. Witness was stationed at the Hardwar outpost for a year in 1910. There was a big Dharamshala in front of the outpost. Since the 21st August 1910 he had not been to Hardwar. He did not know that there was Dr. Puran Pershad's dispensary in front of the dharamshala. He knew that there was a dispensary. He did not remember having seen Dr. Puran Pershad in the dispensary. No questions were put by the D. I. G. Mr. Goad then made the remark "Your statement is not complete." Witness did not understand what Mr. Goad meant by that remark. He did not see Mr. Goad making any note at that time. His statement to Mr. Goad was made at the police camp at Jwalapur. It was after he had finished his statement that Mr. Goad told him that his statement was not complete.

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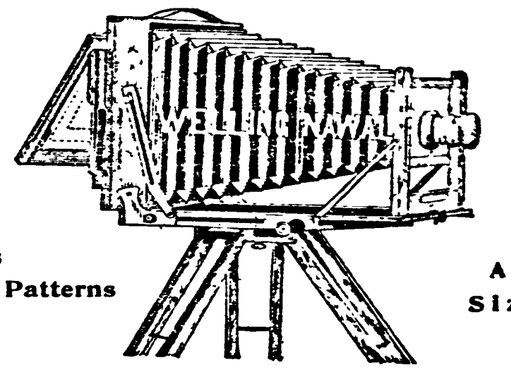

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AUCTIONING SWINDLE AT HUBLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged to you if you will kindly publish this letter in your daily paper with a view to attract the attention of the authorities concerned, who it is hoped, will pay immediate attention to the grievance complained herein. I am writing to you although under pressure of illness for the injustice that is being done to ignorant persons has become unbearable to me.

I am only a stranger here but to my great dissatisfaction I am sorry to find how such a kind of robbery I am going to speak of below is allowed in broad daylight. Hubli being a great mercantile city, thousands of persons from the neighbouring towns and villages visit it. Near "Durgad Bail", there are regular auction-sellers who sell by auction almost all kinds of articles, in their own peculiar yet illegal way. There are three or four persons of their own, who mix amongst the bidders, pretending as it were that they have no connection whatsoever with the auctioneer. These persons try to raise the price enormously and ignorant buyers are led to believe that the article which demands such high price must be well worth buying. For example, the other day a watch was taken up for auction and its price was raised to Rs. 5-12-0 by the accomplices of the auctioneer who were mixed amongst other bidders. The auctioneer then said to the bidder (who was, in truth, one of his own persons in league with him) that he would give him Rs. 5 as compensation for the watch instead of selling such a highly-valued watch for such a low price as Rs. 5/12 only.

When other persons heard this they were naturally led to believe that the watch must be a very good one and one of them raised its price to Rs. 6. The auctioneer took him at his word and forced him to have it though it was found out that the watch was not in working order. In another case of the same type when it was found that the bidder had not got the full price to pay, he was given a few blows and Rs. 2 taken from him as compensation. Sometimes, when the auctioneer finds that some article of his is being sold at less than cost price, one of *his* persons raises the price a little, upon which the auctioneer at once stops there, pays the person one or two pies as compensation and now the article, the person, of course, being always willing to take this.

The irony of the whole thing lies in the fact that people always side with the auctioneer believing that what he does is lawful. I have been carefully watching this for the last six days and not a day passes when at least two or three poor persons are not duped. Their ignorance is indeed pitiable for out of the people that come in the Bazar hardly 1 per cent. know anything of their rights. These persons believe that whatever is allowed to go on in broad daylight is "legal." Is it not the duty of the Government to protect the ignorant from being publicly robbed by cunning people? I am informed that this kind of auction was stopped some few months ago. If so, why is it allowed to be renewed? What are the leaders, of Hubli, if any, doing? What is the Police doing whose Chavki is near the place where this is going on?—Yours, etc.,

V. V. OKA.

Hubli, March 1st.

GRIEVANCE OF TELEGRAPH CLERKS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly allow me the hospitality of your columns to draw the attention of the officers concerned and the public to the fact of injustice done to the telegraph clerks, of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Dear Editor and lover of justice, I understand there is a ruling in the Telegraph Manuals which clearly lays down that Telegraph clerks of 2 years' service and under 25 years of age should have preference over outsider in the signalling establishment. But the Postmaster-General and his subordinates recruit outsiders and never care to adhere to the rules.—Yours, etc.,

"A LOVER OF JUSTICE."

DEMOBILISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I and many others will be grateful if you will publish the following in your paper, as it is the only channel through which we as soldiers can air our grievances:—

With regard to "Demobilisation" of troops including the temporary "Garrison of India," there are many men who have received intimation that their pre-war employers have made application for their release, and are consequently keeping a vacancy for them. These applications have been forwarded to the Orderly Rooms and now there is a deadlock, nothing further being done, and on enquiring what action has been taken receive the answer "we are awaiting instructions." I would like to ask the powers that be the following four questions.

1. Will the Employers wait indefinitely for our return?

2. Is it fair to ask the Employers to wait?

3. Is it fair to expose the soldier to the risk of losing such employment through the fault of the Government not demobilising the required men?

4. Will the Government compensate the soldier in the event of his place being filled by a man released from another front?

These questions are of immediate importance to hundreds of us commercial men and certainly need some attention. The military war is won but the commercial war is just beginning and naturally the employer is mustering his forces to begin the offensive.

We cannot blame the employer if he enlists the services of the men at home, the loss of our positions will lie at the door of the Government.—Yours, etc.,

"EFACK."

Poona, March 10.

THE NEED FOR POMP AND SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when Government local bodies and public and private associations are all of one mind in enforcing economy in all branches of public service on account of extraordinarily heavy debts entailed by war, famine and pestilence, it would be a folly to venture to make a suggestion or recommendation in the opposite direction. But it would not certainly be prudent to think of economy and of economy alone, when policy or necessity makes a serious demand. The Government of India lately sanctioned the revision of scales and increase of pay in several departments, because the necessity was urgent. The latest instance is the revision of pay of superior members of the Police Force. But, while attending to the top, they have left untouched the lowest branches—I mean the question of Mounted Police—probably because it is within the competence of Local Governments.

Formerly Mounted Police men were employed in all districts and two of these were allotted as orderlies to the head of the district (that is the Collector) and two to the head of the local Police Force (the District Superintendent of Police) and others kept on general duties. These have been lately done away with, on the ground that while districts, like Alibag, Ratnagiri and Kanara, intersected or intercepted by ravines, creeks or hills can make little use of, or can virtually do without Mounted Police, there was no reason why other districts should not follow suit. The result is that Collectors, District Superintendents of Police and even Commissioners of Divisions move about in their headquarters and in their charges without any attendant and pass for ordinary "topiwallas" who are so much in evidence everywhere now-a-days (whether white or dark) and nobody seems to think of them. It is common knowledge that some busy bodies have been doing their best systematically to undermine the prestige and influence of Government officers from top to toe—and it is a thousand pities that Government, far from upholding their position have been unconsciously lending themselves in the same direction. It is a bad economy that tends to lower the position of executive officers in the eye of the public. A certain amount of pomp or show is absolutely required in order to carry on administration. In Native States, ordinary "Ramdars" go about in a carriage and pair. Why do Princes and Lords require Crowns and Coronets? Great and vigilent as he was, the Mogal Emperor Aurangzib contributed greatly towards the loss of love of his subjects by his inordinate love of simplicity in his dress, in his equipage and in all that goes to make a prince look big in the eyes of his subjects.

The necessity and utility of Mounted Police men is realised at the occurrence of riots. What cannot be done by a couple of dozen of foot policemen, can be very easily accomplished by only a couple of sowars with lances in their hands. The crowds disperse at the very sight of them. They are besides very useful in a variety of ways.

Before the advent of the British "raj" there were separate and independent rulers and princes in almost all districts. Ahmedabad had a Nabob of its own, so had Broach and Surat and many other districts. The places of these rulers are now taken by our Collectors. The Commissioner is the Nabob of Nabobs and the Raja of Rajas, having his jurisdiction over a number of districts and a number of political agencies, and is it not strange and unfair that such high officers should be robbed of their simple attendants? This reminds me of a conundrum what is his "Majesty" without his exteriors? Answer "a jest". I fear Government are hardly aware of the mischief that is already done by their own order of retrenchment.

Apart from the question of manifest necessity for preserving peace and order at times of exigency through the agency of Mounted Police men, the prestige of high officers alone demands a reconsideration of their order. A bodyguard is not a luxury, but a necessity now and the sooner the Government see their way to provide the better.—Yours, etc.,

SORABSHAH HORMASJI.

Broach, March 6.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the necessary evils of an irresponsible Government is its disregard of public money. This is fully illustrated by the new Budget introduced by the Hon. Sir James Meston in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 1st instant. While such departments as Education and Sanitation are in need of funds, our benign Government proposes to budget 63 crores of rupees out of a total revenue of 120 crores for military expenditure alone. In other words, 52 per cent. of the total revenue is budgetted for maintaining an army at a time when the great war has just ended and when the European Powers are meeting at the Peace Conference at Paris to devise means to reduce the cost of armaments. The meagre pay of the Indian soldier is not taken into consideration not to speak of a substantial grant of Army Commissions to Indians. This state of things will not be tolerated in any part of the civilised world where popular opinion prevails. Another illustration of the disregard of public money is that some of the Government officials do not care for economy. Perhaps the word "Economy" has been erased from their dictionary. If they want to send you a line in reply to your enquiry, they will use a bombastic envelop and apply one anna stamp on that cover as if paper and stamps cost nothing! To illustrate my point, I have just seen some papers sent from the office of the Registrar of the Cooperative Credit Societies, Poona, to a gentleman in Bombay and I was struck with amazement when I saw postage stamps worth two rupees applied on that envelop. As a matter of curiosity, I weighed that packet which was a little more than 75 tolas. It could have been easily sent with an eight-anna postage stamp and Rs. 1-8-0 saved. I am grieved to think that such a state of things should occur in the office of Mr. Ewbank, who is considered to be a fit person to preside over a department whose chief aim is to encourage thrift wherever possible. This is not the first time that I saw this state of things. In fact I have preserved three covers received from this office with stamps worth more than a rupee and which could have been easily sent with a six-anna stamp on each. Will Mr. Ewbank see to it that his subordinates do not squander public money in this way. I trust you will give publicity to this letter which may to some extent improve the present state of affairs.—Yours etc.,

V. R. B.

TELEGRAPH TROUBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Never was a policy of conciliation so necessary in the Telegraphs as now when the temper of the men is on edge over the rather cavalier treatment they have received in regard to the new scheme of pay, and, as one of the stepping stones to such an object, nothing inflamatory, either in the conduct or behaviour of the supervisory staff towards the subordinate, should be countenanced. Unhappily in the local Telegraph Office, where there is a large and patient body of men who have been of valuable assistance in keeping open the vital communications of the country during the stress of war, the methods adopted savour too much of Prussianism, excuses never being wanting to one Deputy Superintendent in particular to bait the men into mild mutiny. They are forced into overtime regardless of all pleas of personal or domestic illness, and, however cheerfully they may have responded to such calls before, non-compliance on a single occasion is to be earmarked for future and unmerited harshness. Superadded to this sweating, there are all the petty little rigours one generally associates with the school-room and it is not too vivid a commentary on the existing order of things to say that threats of suspension are often in the air, or that the female moiety are not guarded by the consideration due to their sex from treatment nearly as Draconic. Your columns have already become witness to the discontent prevailing in all sections of this Office.

All the world over Labour is in a tumult—wherever one goes agitation and discontent is as the breath of one's nostrils. At such a time, therefore, when the economic conditions are in themselves a trial it is to be hoped that those in high authority will repress this penchant for badgering an already overburdened staff.—Yours, etc.

"STAFF"

Bombay, 10th March.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. R. WOOLLCOMBE having returned from leave took over charge of the office of Agent on the forenoon of 13th March, 1919. 1474

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

SIR LAWLESS HEPPER, having returned from special leave in Mesopotamia on the 13th instant resumed charge of the office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway with effect from that date.

J. SCOTT,
Ag. Secretary.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 13th March, 1919. 1499

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON for the Pandharpur Dispensary. Pay according to the qualifications from Rs. 50 to 75. Applications will be received upto 31st March. 1919. Applicants should apply with their testimonials and should mention in their applications their age and the places where they served before.

(Sd) V. S. TAMBE,
Chief Officer.

Municipal Office,
Pandharpur, 8th March, 1919 1413

FOR SALE.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY wishes to sell a new and unused Lethal Chamber, purchased from the Lethal Chamber Co., Westminster, at a cost of Rs. 700. The machine is open for inspection. Persons wishing to make the purchase should either see or correspond with the Municipal Commissioner at an early date.

D. A. BHAVE.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Ahmedabad.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 7th March, 1919. 1511

FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17-8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.

THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE.
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street,
Calcutta.
1507

NOTICE.

SCHEDULE B.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED TOWN PLANNING SCHEME FOR DHULIA.

I. All that piece or parcel of land with all the buildings, structures, etc., standing thereon, situated within Municipal limits of Dhulia, District West Khandesh, bearing Survey Nos.:—
353, 354, 608, 355, 356, 351, 607, 634, 633, 350, 632, 349, 348, 634, 352, 287, 296, 624, 282, 288, 636, 289, A 289, 292, 284, 298, 291, 290, 637, 649, 652, 647, 648, 357, 347, 343A, 343B, 627, 619, 343C, 342, 341, 341A, 344, 641, 339, 338, 331, 337, 340, 332 336, 334, 401 398, 399, 400, 395, 394, 393, 392, 391, 390, 388, 389, 396, 397, 387, 384, 359, 358, 386, 346, 345, 383, 615, 382, 381, 380, 379, 378, 377, 374, 375, 445, 447, 376, 451, 452, 450, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 385, 446, 448, 449, 363, 366, 367, 367A, 367B, 628, 623, 622, 629, 630, 360, 640, 456, 548, 549, 545, 546, 547, 453, 553, 638, 639A, 631, 551, 550, 552, G. N. 3516, and G. N. 3519, 606, 365, 364, 370, 372, 371, 373, 454, 455, 457, 461, 460, 459, 458, 369, 369A, 369B,
admeasuring about Acres 880, G. 38, and more particularly shown on the accompanying plan by red verge.

SCHEDULE C.

Notification by the Dhulia (City Municipality) Local Authority of declaration of intention to make a Town Planning scheme.

Whereas the Municipal Committee of Dhulia have by their resolution of 27th February, 1919, declared their intention to make a Town Planning scheme in respect of the area mentioned in Schedule B, attached herewith, it is hereby notified that a plan of the said area shall be open for inspection by the public during office hours at the head office of the said Municipal Committee.

It is provided in section 9 (5) of the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915 that the Governor in Council shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be communicated to him in writing within one month of the publication of this declaration in the Bombay Government Gazette by any person likely to be affected by the scheme.

PRESIDENT,
Dhulia City Municipality.
Dhulia, 12th March, 1919. 1509

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1919.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919.
Entries close on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.
Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.
Entrance Fee Rs. 25.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.
With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.
Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.
Rules, 1913-1917.

H. E. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE are to close our Bombay Office, during the course of March, 1919, so any correspondence relating thereto should be directed to No. 5, Pollock St., Calcutta.

NAGINDAS & BROS.
1442 Cowasji Patel St., Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Holi) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th March, 1919. 1396

NOTICE.

S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay about the 26th instant for Marseilles carrying First Class 'A', First Class 'B' and Second Class Passengers. Applications for berths should be directed to the undersigned before the 18th instant, with Priority certificates. Address: MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. 1476

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR OIL ENGINES AND PUMPS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1919, for supplying and erecting two sets of oil engines and centrifugal pumps for raising water from the Powai Lake.
2. Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Water Department,
Bombay, 15th March 1919. 1471

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

Re: The GERMAN CLUB or GYMKHANA (the Deutscher Klub), formerly situated at the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.

CREDITORS of the above Club are required to submit their claims with proofs in support thereof to the undersigned at his office on or before 12th April, 1919. Claims received thereafter will not be considered.

H. C. B. MITCHELL,
Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 12th March, 1919. 1452

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 25th of March, 1919, for the supply of:—
(1) Blue Black Ink Powders
(2) Blue Black Ink Liquid in bottles
(3) Red Sealing Wax, and
(4) Round Pewter Inkstands with ink-wells of China or Glass
all of country manufacture, to this department, during the official year commencing on 1st April 1919, and ending on 31st March, 1920.
2. The quantity of blue black ink powders in each packet, must be sufficient to produce 28 ozs. of good ink and the contents of each bottle of liquid ink must measure 28 ozs.
3. In the case of Sealing wax (Red) each stick must weigh 4 ozs. or a bundle of 8 sticks should weigh 2 lbs.
4. Each tender must be accompanied by sealed samples of each of the articles separately packed with the lowest rate per dozen or per lb. as the case may be, at which the tenderer is prepared to supply the articles delivered free of all charges into the Stationery Godowns, Town Hall, Bombay.
5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) in the case of each article, which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the necessary agreement.
6. The following sums will be taken as deposits from the tenderer whose offer is accepted, for the due performance of the contract:—
In the case of (1) Blue Black Ink Powders Rs. 300.
In the case of (2) Blue Black Ink Liquid Rs. 300.
In the case of (3) Red Sealing Wax Rs. 200.
In the case of (4) Round Pewter Inkstands Rs. 50.
7. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
8. Tenders in each case should be superscribed as under:—
"Tender for the supply of ....."
and should be addressed to the "Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, Bombay."

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Town Hall,
Bombay, 7th March, 1919. 1382

NOTICE.

ELLIAS HAJI SIDICK HAJI SOOMAR & CO.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between HAJI SIDICK HAJI SOOMAR, SALLEMAHOMED ELLIAS and MAHOMED JOOSUB JACKARIA ELLIAS, for the purpose of carrying on business of Woolen, Cotton & Silk Piece Goods in Bombay, at 245—249, Chakla Street, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as and from 6th day of October, 1918, from which date the said Haji Sidick Haji Soomar has ceased to be interested as a partner in the firm of Ellias Haji Sidick Haji Soomar and Co., from the said date and will continue to be carried on in the same premises by the said Sallemahomed Ellias and Mahomed Joosab Jackaria Ellias, at their sole risk and upon their sole responsibility. All persons claiming any amounts against the above firm are requested to receive the amounts due within 15 days from the date hereof

SALEHMAHOMED ELLIAS.
MAHOMED JOOSUB JAKARIA ELLIAS.
14th March, 1919,
1488

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

WHARFAGE CHARGES ON INWARD PARCELS.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, the free time in respect to wharfage on inward parcels at all stations on this Railway, will be 48 hours from mid-night of the day of arrival.

W. ALEXANDER,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th March, 1919. 1436

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Naoroz), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th March, 1919. 1491

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

A BRANCH of the above Bank, known as the Sheriff Bazaar Branch (situated opposite Lakhmidas Cloth Market, near Khara Kuva, in Shaikh Memon Street), will be OPENED for business on Monday, the 24th March, 1919.
Hours of Business:—
Week Days.—11-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturdays.—11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.
1455

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of about 160 ceiling fans and 50 table fans 230 volts, alternating current, recently removed from Cumballa War Hospital. Each ceiling fan is complete with regulator and short down rod and may be inspected at the M. W. S. Stores Bori Bunder.
Sealed tenders for all or any of the above should reach the A. C. R. E. Marine Lines on or before 12 noon March 24th.
The A. C. R. E. does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. 1505

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay

on

THURSDAY 20TH MARCH, 1919,
AT 10 a. m.

30 Head
of
Surplus Government horses comprising:

HACKS
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES

and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1175

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JIVAJI DINSHAW GHANDY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free of all circumstances. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with all buildings and premises erected and built thereon situate on the Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division of A Ward on the West side of Wodehouse Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9765 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 225 (33), Street No. 12 PP and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by Wodehouse Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 34, on or towards the East by Wodehouse Road, on or towards the South by a 40 foot Road and on or towards the West by Plot No. 28 and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 33 and forms part of the lands vested in the Bombay City Improvement Trust for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the City of Bombay Improvement Act, the 1898, mentioned and contained, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
1504 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement, dated 11th March, 1919, appearing in the local papers over the signature of Messrs. Smetham Burn and Co., Attorneys for Bhau Tukaram and Brothers, we are instructed by our clients, Messrs. Fagumal Madhavdas and Co., that the 5 Hundis for Rs. 600 each therein mentioned was given to them for consideration mentioned in the correspondence between our clients and the said Bhau Tukaram and Brothers and Tandolal Tribhuvandas and that our clients are the holders of consideration in due course of the said Hundis.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Fagumal
Madhavdas and Co
1513

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that one Mr. KISHANLAL RAMCHANDRA NEVATIA, a brother of our clients Messrs. DUNGARSIDAS RAMCHANDRA NEVATIA and BAIJNATH RAMCHANDRA NEVATIA, has been out of mind for a considerable time and has left our clients' protection for the last two days. Our clients do not know his whereabouts at present and will give a reward to the person or persons giving first intimation to our clients of his whereabouts

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN HEREBY that any person dealing with the said Kishanlal Ramchandra Nevatia will do so at his own risk and such transactions will not be binding either on the said Kishanlal Ramchandra Nevatia or on his estate or effects or on any member of his family.

Dated the 13th day of March, 1919.

PATELL & EZEKIEL.

Attorneys for Messrs. Dungarsidas Ramchandra Nevatia an dBaijnath Ramchandra Nevatia.

1492

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BAI BHANIBAI, of Bombay, Cutchi Oswal Inhabitant, the widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Punja Jivan, deceased, has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL PERSONS having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground messuage and hereditaments known as Dewkawadi, situate at Manmala Tank Road, (formerly called Hansali) at Mahim, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 19565 4/9 (nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-five and four-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 10 and 381, New Nos. 3454 and 4136, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1/1383 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4023, 4024, 4025(1), 4025(2), 4025(3) 4025(4), 4025(5), 4025(6), 4025(7), 4025(8), 4025(9), 4025(10), 4025(11), 4025(12), 4025(13), 4025(14), 4025(15), and 4025(16). Street Nos. 384, 385, 386, 386A, 386B, 386C, 386D, 386E, 386F, 386G 386H; 386I, 386J, 386K, 386L, 386M, 386N, and 386O, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Gangaram Hariram and Madhavji Bhawanji, on or towards the South and West by the said Mansala Tank Road, and on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S. da Senhora now called Padris Wadi.

WADIA GHANDI & CO.,

Attorneys for the Purchasers.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th March, 1919. 1435

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINANATH VISHWANATH DIVADKER has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of permanent khoti tenure whereof the khot is Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Kaneri, (Borivli) in Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 9954 square yards or thereabouts and bearing No. 57 22 and 37 together with 454 square yards being the area of half the common passage towards the South leading to the Public Road and bounded as follows, on the East by the rice fields of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Khot and Bhikoba Raghoba and Wasudeo Mahadeo, on the West by the Railway line, on the North by the grass land of Bhaoo Mangesh and Ganpatrao Vithoba and on the South by the land of Ganpatrao Moroba.

Dated, this 8th day of March, 1919.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.

Purchaser's Attorneys.

1385

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOTILAL BECHARDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Munim or Manager of the firm of Haji Cassam Juson and Son ..... Deceased.

MAGANLAL MOTILAL, the son of the said Motilal Bechardas, deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Sobhag Mehel, Walkeshwar ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 10th day of March, 1919.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

1518

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMODAR RAGHOBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 249 and 324, New No. 1a/12333, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1B, ba/3132, (together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1105 (6), Street No. 109E, all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Fergusson Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Bai Sitabai Bhandari on the West by the property of Shivshanker Pareshwarji, on the North by the property of the Cresent Mills. Co. Ltd., and on the South by Fergusson Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1919.

DHARAMSI & Co.,

1519 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF COTTON BLANKETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Docrat Raja and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Century Mill Shop premises in Chumpa Gully Mulji Jetha Cloth Market:—

10 bales cotton blankets 57in. by 70in.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 4 days from sale day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household handsome Teakwood and cane furniture, Sweet-toned flute, Kodak's pocket camera, etc., of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 16th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggon, Chesterfield easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned flute, Kodak's pocket camera, clothes and gown presses, artistic cabinets, chairs, plain teapoys, revolving book case, cane furniture, bent wood chairs, iron beds, baba gharry, baby's cot, clothes baskets, bath tub, towel horses, crokeryware, cooking pots, garden pots, and implements, etc.

The property of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

NOTICE.

Next MONDAY, the 17th instant being a Public Holiday, our usual Weekly Sale will take place on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.,

Jost fan, Hockey sticks and Cricket bats and 229 tins of assorted colours.

By order of the office concerned:—

125 cases of 100 lbs. each Nilgiri Peko Blend Tea of best quality.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co., of Hornby Road:—

10 cases Carbon Filament Lamps each contg. 500 pcs. of 230 volts., 16 candle power.

10 cases Carbon Filament Lamps each contg. 450 pcs. of 230 volts, 32 candle power.

1 case carbon Filament lamp contg. 500 pcs. of 230 volts 32 candle power.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay any the Administrator of the estate and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons.

Re.:—The late Mrs. L. I. Holtham:—

Pair gold ear-studs, silver medal, seal, watch-key, adjustable, table and camphor wood box, wearing apparels, trunks, books, etc.

Re.:—The late Mr. G. S. Courtney:—

Leather bag and portmanteau, books, wearing apparels, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted office brougham.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

Secondhand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1919.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all an l every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 1-8 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:

SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES CUBE SUGAR OF JAPAN.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Girdharidas Radhakishandas:—

Ex. S. S. "Kenkon Maru No. 8."

M. S.—500 cases each 112 lbs. (nett) Cube Sugar of Japan.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the bailing press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Narandas Kakubhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Kallianji Khushal.

Ex. S. S. "Hoshin Maru."

150 Bales Japanese Sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

Ex. S. S. "Yorapa Maru."

100 Bales Japanese Sheeting No. Nine Dragoon.

50 Bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

Ex. S. S. "Tojan Maru."

50 Bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the bailing press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully Mulji Jehta Market, by order of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Jenarayan Gopkrishan.

4 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the bailing press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully Mulji Jehta market, by order of Seth R. Jeram Naranji and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas.

19 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 4100.

AUCTION SALE of 5 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the bailing press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Keshavji Ravji.

5 Packages each about 200 pairs Dhotees quality of No. 501 8 to 10 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES SUPERIOR FANCY ENGLISH MADE WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the bailing press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Shamji Gordhandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha Devidas Monji.

3 Cases each 150 pairs Superior Fancy English-made white Dhotees No. Sulochna or Manmohini 8 to 10 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES RUMALS OF THE NAGPUR MILLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the bailin press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully, Mulji Jehta Market, by order of Messrs. Nathuram Ramnarayan and on account and the risk of Marwadi Mulchand Jevaatram of Mangaldas Market.

25 Bales each 50 pcs. Rumals of the Nagpur Mills No. 108.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the bailin press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully Mulji Jehta Market, by order of Thucker Ramdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Narandas Duwarkadas of Bhajia Gully:—

Ex. S. S. "Kosho Maru."

25 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 7400, 44 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 671 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Harnandrai Beinath and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Bros. of Bailhongan.

480 bales cotton Bailhongan.
70 bales cotton Miraj.
100 bales cotton, Viramgam.
21 bales cotton, Mathia.

The above goods are on view at the godown No. A. of Seth Harnandrai Besnath at Colaba press.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT., G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweeping consisting of, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of filseed bags of ground nut seeds, bags of Hirda, bags of Masur, bags of foor, bags of grain, bags of gunny bags, bundles C. P. goods, case of empty bottles, badles of coir ropes, bundles of wooden shooks, bales of Bamboomats, packages of luggage, empty wooden cases, crate of citronela oil, bundles of Crown papers, case of electric goods, Loose iron bars, bundles of jagree, bags of sugar bundles of Hessien cloth bundles of Bidi Leaves, box of iron nails, Drums of oil, wooden pieces, cases of tea, Loose C. I. pipes, bags of asbestos powder, empty gas cylinder, box of clark dye, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of iron bolts, bags of cocoanuts bundles of oil casks, cases of oodhati, bundles of printed forms, etc.,

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILLS MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivanlal Oojamsy and Co., at their Godown, at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

(1) I Log rame saw (Ransome Make) to take logs up to 18 inches with spare blades.
(2) The chelsea goiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations. Saws up to 30 inches.
(3) Self-acting Circular Saw Bench 60 inches by Ransome with blade.
(4) Self-acting Circular Saw Bench 36 inches by Ransome with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24 inches by Ransome will blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24 inches pulley by Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel blade sharpening machine.
(8) Steam Engine, Wilson Make, 14 H.-P.
(9) Cochrone patent Vertical boiler 15' by 5' by 60'.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings, shifting, gearing, pulley, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24 inches, No. 6.
Circular Saws, 30 inches, No. 9.
Circular Saws, 32 inches, No. 1.
Circular Saws, 36 inches, No. 6.
Circular Saws, 50 inches, No. 2.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bambay, 15th March, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

THE PROPERTY OF W. G. MASON MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO BY MESSRS. ROSE & CO., IRON SAFE, ETC.

Messrs. MODY and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in Medow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazar, household artistic T. and B. W. furniture, Piano by Messrs. "S. Rose and Co.", Iron safe, etc.

Particulars will be given later.

SALE OF 293 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Messrs. Amichand Motichand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Subeyar and Sons.

100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No. 40.
100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No 40
50 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No 40
21 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No 44.
22 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No. 44.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

"SAMSON"

A story full of pathos, love, sensation.

Depicting the marvellous feats of strength of

A MODERN HERCULES.

A superb photoplay replete with sensational feats of strength, and thrilling adventures.

Will hold the attention of the audience from start to finish.

A Thrill to partically every inch of the film.

PATHE' GAZETTE

presenting the world's notable current news in pictures.

Every Night: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Every Saturday & Sunday, Matinee at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

Next Saturday

A great Super-Serial (21,000 feet)

"NEW MACISTE"

WILL COMMENCE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

To-night

FOUR MORE PARTS

of that

MOST EXCITING SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring

EDDIE POLO,

THE ADORED OF MILLIONS.

Episode 11th—FIRED

Episode 12th—THE BURNING SANDS.

Both these Episodes are simply packed with excitement and dramatic interest from end to end.

Also

Pictorial News

and a

ROLLICKING 2—Part COMEDY

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Prize Shows—Saturday & Sunday at 5-15.
Extra Prize Show—Monday 17th at 5-15 p.m. and Friday 21st, at 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR To-Night at 9-3 To-Morrow at 5-30

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

SIR GEORGE AND THE HON. LADY LLOYD

45 BOMBAY PLAYERS 45

present the Charming Comic Opera

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

In aid of Local and Theatrical Charities.

Prices: Rs. 5 to Re. 1, Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Rs. 3, 2 & 1 seats.

BOOK NOW at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. after 4 p.m. at Thea

MATINEE TO-MORROW SUNDAY AT 5-30
A Special Performance in aid of the Famine Fund.

The Divine Inspiration of Music!

Shakespeare has aptly said that a Man without Music is a Man without a Soul.

Sweet Soft Music has potent charm even over mute animals.

The Great Classic Drama, commencing to-day at the most central and popular Picture House in Bombay,

— The West-End Cinema —

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

is—mark you—a

PATHE SUPER-DRAMA

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY!

This is a unique and soul-starring Story, of a Musical Artist's Life-Tragedy as delineated in his

— "TENTH SYMPHONY" —

(5-Reels—6,000 feet)

The Narrative of how the Great Composer suffers and writhes under false suspicion against his much-wronged wife and how he eventually gushes forth his suppressed agony in a rare supreme composition that shakes the Musical World to its very foundation—"The Tenth Symphony"—is almost Poetic in its sublimity and Divine in its conception.

A Comedy in the Programme.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

TO LOVERS OF BEAUTIFUL ONE-WEEK DRAMAS!

GLAD NEWS!!

To-day commences at Bombay's Favourite Picture-Mahal,

— CINEMA PRECIOUS —

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

a Glorious, exhilarating Ambrosio Super-Production in 7 Reels—

"THE TORPEDOING of the OCEANIA"

(7000 feet)

It is a Masterly Screen-Version of an Episode of the brutal under-water Piracy carried on by the now vanquished Enemy during the Last Great War.

Students of History know the gruesome tale of the Torpedoing of the splendid Steamer "Oceania" at Midsea with all the Women and Children on Board—

And this Photo-play now presents a heart-melting Story connected with this awful Ocean-Tragedy.

From start to finish it is a tale of ruthless Villainy, exemplary Fidelity, unparalleled. Adventure,—mingled with sweet Romance—tender Mercy and stern Justice.

'THE TORPEDOING OF THE OCEANIA"

has been booked by the Cinema Precious at a tremendous cost, and Patrons are particularly invited to avail themselves of this Great and Glorious Living-Picture of the Dark Days of the late Submarine Warfare.

A chopping good Comedy in the Programme.

Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE PALACE

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS—GIRGAUM.

SIXTH INSTALMENT

Episode 11th—FIRED
Episode 12th—BURNING SANDS

of the Universal's Whirlwind Serial

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring

THE HERCULES OF THE FILM

EDDIE POLO

together with some more authentic War Pictures and a two reel Star Comic

SHAME OF THE CHAPERON

with

EDDIE LYONS & LEE MORAN.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Prize shows on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
A Special Prize Show on Monday at 5-15.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at the

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Grant Road

Saturday 15th March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SANGIT) MANAPMAN (Acts 1 to 5)

(No performance on Sunday on account of the Holi Holidays)

Monday 17th March 1919 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

SANGIT) MRICHKATIK (Acts 1 to 7)

Admission Rs. ¼, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1. As. 12 & 8.

TICKETS—can be had at the Mandali's Residence at Nav Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo.

K. P. PANDIT, Manager.

Rangeli Hori

3 Musical Concerts

IN

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

(Academy of Indian Music)

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON,

ON

Saturday, 15th March 1919 at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Sunday, 16th March 1919 at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AND

Monday, 17th March 1919 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

RATES OF TICKETS—Rs. 3, 2, 1 & 8 Anas

Tickets can be had at the Vidyalaya office.

MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Don't Fool Yourself!

Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming

Take Care

Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture

Men Who Know

The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless

The Projection Is Good

THE

SIMPLEX

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR

It Is the cheapest

because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

The Universa Film Mfg. Co.

Eeera House, Sardhurst Road

BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR PICTURES!

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"H.E. The Governor & Lady Lloyd's Visit to Karachi."

A splendid local topical showing His Excellency addressing the released Kut-prisoners and performing a ceremony at New Clifton which will memorialize the distinguished visit.

Mr. E. H. DuCASSE

presents a 5,400 feet All-British Production:

"Meg O'The Woods"

A beautiful three-generation drama on the lines of Milestones, describing the life and love affairs of a grand-mother, mother and daughter with excellent sceneries of the woods and life in the wilds.—With Queenie Thomas as Meg, assisted by several British Actresses of fame.

To-Morrow (Sunday) 6-30 and 10 P. M.

GRAND SPECTACULAR NEW BILL

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE

The most Successful Co-Stars of the stage again on Royal Opera House Screen

In the 5-reel Metro Production:

"Social Quicksands"

An excellent Society drama, showing how the hasty remarks and vows of young minds lead to humble their pride when true love steps in.

Georgeous Sceneries!

Fine Plot!!

Effective Acting!!!

Also a beautiful Comic.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

THE LITTLE ONES' MITE TOWARDS THE FAMINE FUND

A CHILDREN'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Under the auspices of

THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE HELP AND RELIEF FUND

AT THE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

ON WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, at 5-15 p.m.

Under the Patronage of Major General Knight, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O and Mrs. Knight.

PROGRAMME

TABLEAUX.—Six Scenes from CINDERELLA (Performed by some of the Children of Mrs. Dawson's School).

SOLO DANSEUSE.—Miss Esme Haskell.

THE FROZEN PALACE.—A Fairy play by the "Goblins" in 3 acts.

Rates.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, Children half price in the Gallery only. Seats can be booked at Messrs. Rose & Co.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand.

KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA.

Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 7 p.m.

Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE," Bombay.

BENARES FAMOUS FRUIT JAM (Murabba.)

AN EXCELLENT AND TASTEFUL TONIC FOR THE SEASON.

Purely manufactured and preserved with care. APPLES JAM, Rs. 3/8; PINE APPLES, Rs. 3 per seer. PEARS JAM, Rs. 2/8; AMBALA'S Rs. 2 per seer. Trial order solicited.

Order from SWADESHI BROTHERS, Benares City.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 23'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to:

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

GRATIS & POST FREE!

"Dr. Paul's Guide to Health" and "How to make Scented Hair Oils, Perfumes, etc. at home at a very cheap cost" will be sent free. Write clearly and mention this paper.

S. PAUL & Co., Chemists,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA

DIABETES OR ASTHMA.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

LADIES and Gentlemen suffering from Diabetes or Asthma must write to K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS., Benares City.

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh stock of MICHELIN and other well known TYRES, Motor car and Motor cycle accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CO.,

Opposite Imperial Cinema,

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Mar. 3 d.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports			
" Exports to Great Britain			15 000
" " to Continent			33 000
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)			15½
Demand Bills			4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars			101½

New York, Mar. 12 h.

Futures at New York May			26.05
" " Oct.			21.88

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 14.

During the past week we have had erratic markets with wide fluctuations. On Friday last Fully Good Broach April-May closed at Rs. 472. On Saturday the tone was easier, and rates varied from Rs. 463 to Rs. 446 and on Sunday a bear raid caused the price to drop to Rs. 435, but the close was steadier at Rs. 449. On Monday the lowest and highest quotations were Rs. 452 and Rs. 471, and on Tuesday Rs. 464 and Rs. 485. Wednesday's fluctuations were from Rs. 464 to Rs. 481 and yesterday's from Rs. 479 to Rs. 463, the market closing at Rs. 463½. To-day the bazaar opened at Rs. 480, declined to Rs. 470 and advanced to Rs. 476. Closing quotations were as under.

The feature of the week has been the improvement in the demand for ready cotton, and the enquiry from exporters and mills has at times been quite good. In forward delivery this has reflected more in the prices of Bengals and Oomras than of Broach. At the end of last week the difference between Fully Good Bengal March and Fully Good Broach April-May was about Rs. 125, and this has now narrowed to about Rs. 100. Similarly the difference between Fine Oomras March and Fully Good Broach April-May has narrowed from Rs. 53 to Rs. 25. A large business has been done in Broach, and more attention has been given to Bengals and Oomras for March and May delivery. We are likely to see a continuation of these fluctuating markets, as bears and bulls are now more evenly divided, but as there is a decidedly better under tone in the market we do not anticipate any material or permanent decline. The Home markets are improving, and reports as to a reduction of the American cotton acreage continue to reach us. When the treaty of Peace is signed it is likely to have a good effect on the cotton markets of the world.

As above stated there has been a good demand for ready cotton and prices have advanced all round. The chief enquiry has been for Bengals, Broach and Oomras, and though this has been generally met there are still many holders who will not part with stocks at present prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	468
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	782
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	428

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 14TH MARCH 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	475
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	778
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	May	385
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	428
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	688
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March Not quoted	
Good M. G. Southern	May-June	480

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	490	395	381	371	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	385	380	376	366	"
M.G. Khandesh	...	422	407	397	"
M.G. Oomras No 2	453	442	412	412	"
M.G. Oomras No 3	...	422	407	397	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season are:—

Growths.	For week ending 13th March 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918	1917
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	4,860	110,689	163,057
Central India	5,887	68,831	39,915
Barsee and Nuggar	2,117	62,187	53,268
Hyderabad Gaorani	3,286	55,363	21,547
Berar	11,335	210,679	202,829
Central Provinces	5,901	117,593	44,810
Total Oomras	33,386	643,363	522,316
Dholleras	890	29,717	84,328
Broach	15,562	128,272	3,057
Compta and Dharwar	896	50,552	75,257
Westerns-Northerns	291	34,046	62,898
Bengals { N.W. Provinces	122	78,196	114,916
{ Rajputana	893	18,420	19,573
Sind, Punjab	14,043	248,131	156,812
Coconada	Nil	3,632	10,304
Pondan	Nil	1,896	323
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	57	37,843	15,690
American	400	400	2
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	Nil	9,294	11,466
Total	66,629	1,278,348	1,078,701

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 14th—6-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	75 0 0	19 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	0 15 0
" Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	0 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 0 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	11 14 0	12 0 0
" Thin	11 8 0	12 0 0
Teelseed White 35-15	105 0 0	.....
" Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	.....
" Black	90 0 0	.....
" Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	82 0 0	.....
Barley	0 0 0	.....
Mowrasseed	52 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 4 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 2 0	
Linseed May	12 15 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 14th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 12 12
Simplex No. 10	0 13 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 14 0
Light House No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s.	1 6 0
Fcs. Demand	196
American Dollars	220
Hongkong "	200½
Shanghai "	312½
Japan "	147½
Singapore "	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 14

BULLION.

Bar Gold is steady at the fall.
Bar Gold Rs. 30-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in this market are unchanged.
T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Mad/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194.
Credit 3Mad/a Frcs. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 142.8.
60 D3s. Japan Rs. 140.9
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 269½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
3 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 92.
3½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928-22, 99.8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
3 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
2½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 88.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent

SHARES

There is hardly anything worth reporting this week on the Share Bazaar as far as Mill shares are concerned. Business being quiescent and prices revealing a sagging tendency.

The report of the Select Committee on the Excess Profits Tax Bill, has been presented to the Council and although the same has not yet been published, it could be discerned from what has transpired that the 50 per cent. basis is going strictly to be adhered to. This establishes beyond doubt that our cotton mills are face to face with 50 per cent. Tax.

In our foregoing report, we opened that the course of the market depended upon the position of dividends about to be declared by various concerns for the half-year ended the 31st December 1918. The events that have occurred this week amplify this opinion. The final Dividend on Finlay's and Swan's is nil as against the "ad interim" Rs. 70 to Rs. 110.

The air is thick with the rumour that Bombay Uniteds will only pay Re. 25 as final dividend, which is just a fourth of the "ad interim" amount. These incidents have naturally unnerved several holders with the result that a fall of some importance has been experienced in the value of these securities.

The Dividends of other concerns are now anxiously awaited; and values are likely to be affected on the publication of actual results.

The Industrial section of shares calls for little comment, the market being more or less dormant, but the miscellaneous class of securities seems to be enthusiastically patronised. A deal of activity has been especially noticeable in Tramways, British Burma Petroleums, Tata Oils and Tata Banks and investors are coming forward freely.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,065, Swan 512½, Simplex 600, Shapurji 115, Pearls 530, Madhowji 2,085, Laxmi Cotton 1,765, Kohinoor 1,892½, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,020, Finlay 417½, Fazulbhoy 705, David 570, Crescent 210, Colaba 1,565, Century 420, Bombay Cotton 550, Bombay Dyeing 1,440, Bundi 33, Ketni Ord 267½, Ketni Defd 1,360, Tata New Defd 625 p., Tata Old Defd 1,085, Tata Ord 235, Shivrajpur 3½, Alcocks 890, Bombay Burma 910, Bombay Tramway 540, Bombay Steam 330, Tata Hydro 1,270.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,065, Swan 510, Simplex 595, Shapurji 113½, Pearls 530, Madhowji 2,080, Laxmi Cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,090, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,020, Finlay 410, Fazulbhoy 702½, David 570, Crescent 215, Colaba 1,565, Century 420, Bombay Cotton 545, Bombay Dyeing 1,440, Bundi 33, Ketni Ord 267½, Ketni Defd 1,360, Tata New Defd 625, Tata Old Defd 1,082½, Tata Ord 233½, Shivrajpur 3½ Alcocks 890, Bombay Burma 910, Bombay Tramway 542½, Bombay Steam 330, Tata Hydro 1,270.

FINANCE.

Money was in less demand during the week. The deposit rate is between 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. The Bank rates are unchanged.

BOMBAY BANK RATES.

England		5	per cent. Apr 5	1917
France		5	per cent. Aug 21	1914
Germany		5	per cent. Dec 23	1914
Russia		5	per cent. July 24	1914
Italy		5	per cent. Nov 11	1915
Netherlands		4½	per cent. July 1	1916
Belgium		5	per cent. Aug 20	1914
Austria-Hungary		5	per cent. April 14	1915
Sweden		4½	per cent. Jan 31	1918
Spain		4½	per cent. Jan 24	1918
India { Bombay		7	per cent. Jan 16	1919
India { Bengal (Calcutta)		7	per cent. Jan 16	1919
India { Madras		6	per cent. Jan 14.	1919

PIECE GOODS.

A quiet tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. There has been a total absence of demand specially due to the Holi holidays. A further depression has been brought about by the frequent sales made by public auction on account of the defaulting buyers, where goods worth say Rs. 12 per piece have fetched only Rs. 7 per piece. Now-a-days the values realised at the auction sales are eight annas to a rupee per piece less than current market rates, and this naturally has an adverse effect on the ruling prices, as sellers have to cut down the same in order to induce buyers to purchase. Clearances have not been satisfactory. Some importing firms who hold stocks have been anxious to part with the same at fair concessions on invoice values, but buyers have not been in the mood to purchase at the moment. The Manchester market has been easier and makers are willing to accept fresh orders at rates which show a considerable reduction on top prices. Several offers have been received from shippers for various styles, but buyers have not been eager to book business owing to the uncertainty of the future outlook. Goods against high priced purchases continue to arrive and heavy losses will have to be borne by the merchants. These will have to move off and be consumed before any serious attention can be given to fresh forward business. Owing to the uncertainty as regards the demand, the rate of exchange, the price of cotton and the prospects of the next monsoon, even big dealers are cautious of committing themselves to fresh transactions.

GREYS.

In Grey Shirtings the position has been much the same as the previous week, but in Drills and Jeconets prices have given way to some extent owing to the absence of demand.

The rates of Japanese Cloths have been very irregular owing to frequent sales by public auction on account of defaulting buyers. It may be noted that different prices have been realised for the same cloths in separate lots. Stocks are heavy and further goods are expected to arrive in large quantities against contracts that had been taken in hand and which could not be cancelled.

WHITES.

In White Goods there has been a decline all round. White Shirtings have shown a reduction of a rupee per piece. In White Mulls 58 inches by 20 yards Red End styles have dropped down by four annas per piece, and 39 inches by 10 yards under Gold head-

(Continued on page 15.)

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TELEGRAMS: AUTOWORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE: No. 2078.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

MR. HORNIMAN'S EXHORTATION.

"NEVER TO SUBMIT TO LEGISLATION OF THIS CHARACTER."

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, was held on Thursday night at Raichore Street, Wadi. Bunder, Bombay, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that they were gathered there once again to give expression to their protest against the two Bills known as the Rowlatt Bills or as they preferred to call them the Black Bills, and to their determination not even passively, by any conduct of theirs, to assent to the passing of this iniquitous legislation or to the existence of it on the Statute Book. During the last few days they had had again a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council where the Report of the Select Committee on the more serious of these two Bills, known as the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill, had been presented. They had already discussed this Report and the amendments which had been decided upon, and they had seen that the Government had not been prepared in any way to sacrifice the bad principles of this Bill, and had only agreed to some minor modifications which could not satisfy the people of this country in the least degree. Sir William Vincent, in presenting the Report of the Select Committee, had taken credit to the Government for what he seemed to regard, as an attitude of considerable concession on their part, namely, that the operation of the Bill had been limited to three years, and that they had amended it in certain particulars. In regard to the limitation of period, the speaker remarked that they would repeat, that they did not care whether the legislation was for one year, or two years or three years. They could never agree to it for any period of time at all, because it was a bad, unjust and rotten principle, which it was proposed to introduce by this Bill. One of the modifications for which Sir William Vincent took great credit and which he seemed to think ought to make the Bill acceptable to the people, was in regard to their having introduced in the commencement, and in certain clauses in other parts of the Bill, expressions which he said clearly limited its objects to anarchical and revolutionary crimes. He, the speaker, could not find that the introduction of these expressions where they were and the way in which they had been introduced, modified the danger of the Bill in any degree from the point of view at which the people looked at it.

THEIR GRIEVANCE.

Their grievance against this legislation was that it proposed to take away from people in this country under certain circumstances, rights and privileges which should be enjoyed by them as free citizens of the King-Emperor. Sir William Vincent, in his speech in the Council the previous day, claimed that persons engaged in proper political propaganda had nothing to fear from this Bill, and that it could not, and was not going to, attack law-abiding citizens. How would they judge whether a citizen was law-abiding or not? They knew that a man was not a law-abiding man when, having committed breaches of the law or being suspected of having committed breaches of the law, he was put on trial, tried in a fair and proper manner, and convicted according to proper principles of administration of criminal justice; but that until this had been done, nobody had the right to say that the man was not law-abiding. It did not matter how much a man might be suspected or how much police evidence might be in existence against him; until that suspicion and evidence had been subjected to a proper judicial test, he remained innocent and should remain innocent in the eyes of the law and of his fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) Sir William Vincent, in making the statement that he did, took upon himself an expression of opinion which no man either in the Government or elsewhere could possibly do.

So they found these modifications did not affect their (people's) position as opponents of this legislation in any way whatsoever. The Government was still absolutely adamant, absolutely obstinate in its determination to press the legislation on the country. It only remained for them—those of the people who had made up their minds to it—to show that they, on their side, would be equally determined in their resolve never to submit to legislation of this character. (Loud cheers.) There was only one way in which that could be done. It was not to be done by continually holding mere protest meetings; but it was to be done by making up their minds to use those weapons—those spiritual weapons if he might say so—which were ready to their hands in order that they might fight the Government in this matter and succeed in inducing Government to repeal this legislation. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

DR. SAVARKAR.

Dr. Savarkar was then called on to address the assembly. In the course of his speech in Marathi, he said they had already heard enough about the iniquities of the Bills. The effect of these harsh and tyrannical laws would be to reduce to permanent slavery the 33 crores of the people of India. The Government had shown a callous disregard to the almost unanimous opinion of the people and their representatives in the Council by persisting in the proposed legislation. The Home Member had said Government had made a great concession by limiting the period of the Bill to three years. It was no concession at all. If 3 grains of Strychnine killed a man as well as 10 grains, it made no material difference—it was no concession at all—to administer to him only 3 grains. The result in each case was, however, the same; the unfortunate man would not escape death. So also the limitation of the Bill to any period did not lessen the horrors of the legislation in any degree. They had already been told by Mr. Horniman that Government had remained firm in their attitude as regards passing these unjust measures into law. The attitude of the people in turn, unless they wished to be slaves, was equally emphatic and that was not to allow the Rowlatt Bills to be on the Statute Book. And how were they going to accomplish this object? Neither protest meetings nor the bold stand made by the non-official members in the Council had yet succeeded.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

But there was no cause for despair; because they felt theirs was a position, the very righteousness of which should prevail in the long run against any amount of repression which was sought in reality to impose on the people of this country by these Bills. Government were making out that they wanted the extraordinary powers which the Bills would invest them with, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and were making abundant assurances that they would not be misused. There was no doubt in anybody's mind whatsoever that the result would be the very opposite of what was being thought by Government: instead of peace and tranquillity, India would be seething with discontent and disaffection of an unparalleled character. As to the assurances, the manner in which the Press Act, Seditious Meetings Act and the Defence of India Act were used, by which the security of papers was forfeited as in the case of "Sanjaya", the externment order passed on Mrs. Besant preventing her from coming to Bombay, to name only a few instances, had convinced the people of the hollowness of such promises. The best way to bring home to the Government the monstrosity of their action, since they found their other efforts had failed in this direction, was to follow the great lead given by Mahatma Gandhi by joining the Satyagraha movement. (Cheers.) He appealed to those of them, who had enough nerve in them to face undaunted the serious consequences of such a step, to take the Satyagraha vow. But those that could not do so for some reason or other, could yet be heroes—though in a lesser degree—by using the next best weapon which was the boycott of foreign goods. (Loud cheers.)

MR. JAMNADASDWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, addressing the meeting in Gujerati, said, that upto the previous day they all had hoped that Government, accepting Mr. Banerjea's amendment, would postpone the consideration of the draft Bills, but that hope had not been realised on their reading the newspapers that morning. The bureaucracy, in forging these new fetters for India, were telling them that the Bills were meant to direct against anarchists and revolutionaries only. It was his strong conviction that India did not want anarchists, nor had India had any anarchists or revolutionaries amidst her before. It was only after India came in contact with the West that there arose a few anarchists. Government at present were saying that the laws would be applied to anarchists alone, but their past experience taught them that later on they would be used to victimise political agitators. The manner in which the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act and the Defence of India Act were used, showed that unmistakably. The people had now no faith in the oral assurances given by Government. Each and every Indian member in the Imperial Legislative Council had strongly protested against the Bills, but Government did not heed to the protests. He (the speaker) reminded them that the Indian members of the Council, who protested thus, did not give out their personal opinions, but voiced the feelings of the 33 crores of people of India. Sir George Lowndes had said in the Council that Government would go through the Bills in spite of the unanimous opposition of the non-official members and of the public. ("Shame", shame.) and therefore it was quite proper for the people also to show their determination in opposing the Bills and to get them wiped off the Statute Book if they were placed on it.

PUT UP A STERN FIGHT.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said that no Government, however powerful, might be able to rule over a people against the wishes of the latter. It was a mistake for Government to suppose in its supreme conceit that its people being slaves, it would govern the people just as it liked and overriding its wishes. Even a mightiest ruler has had to yield to the force of public opinion. (Cheers.) If the Bills were passed into law each and everyone in India would be a slave. The plight of India, as witnessed at present, was never so worse before. Famine and pestilence had worked and were still working havoc. She had been bled white of all her resources. The trade that was slightly thriving had been crippled and now, as if all that was not enough, they were now on the eve of being enchained with these new fetters. (Shame.) If the Bills passed into law their condition would be little better than that of slaves, and he therefore exherted them all to put up a stern fight in opposing the passing of these Bills, or if they were passed then in having them wiped out of the Statute Book. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha a public lecture will be delivered by Shri Shradhanandji Sanyasi Mabatma Munshiramji, ex-Governor and Principal, Gurukul Vishva Vidyalaya, Hardwar, on "The Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha" to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Merarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, Bomba

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha, Bombay, the total number of signatories stands at 608 out of whom 375 are from Bombay and 233 from mofussil.

BOMBAY.

Narsingrao A.
Bhavanishankar Dattatraya Mankeri.
B. R. Rao.
M. Sannaya Balla.
D. J. Dhondy.
R. M. Alpinwala, Bar.-at-Law.

KAIRA

Dr. Lala Chotalal Arya Karamsad Anand.

SATARA.

N. N. Ashtaputre, Pleader.

Sitaram Vishnu Savant.
Narayen Laxman Godhate.
Ramkrishna Bhikaji Nene.
Balkrishna Mathar Ane.
Vishnu Balwant Maratha.
Krishnaji Abaji Bhosle.
Bhimji Jeram.
G. V. Ratnaparkhe.
Mohanlal M. Javeri.
Niranjanprasad R. Jamidar.
Ranchod Basorelal.
Totaram Umersing.
Chhotalal Jethmal.
Ramchandra Radakrishna.
Moolchand Tikaram.
Bhagwandas Nagindas.
Manilal Vagjibhai Patel.
Ramnarayen Janhar.
Gopal Vaman Kulkarni.
Girdharlal A. Parekh.
Lalji Kalianji.
Ichhashankar Bhavanishanker.
Dhirubhai Desai.
Purshotum Tulsidas.
Daleechand Sunderji.
Mulshankar.
Patel Chhotumia Saheb.
Amarsi Dhanji.
Amrilal Popatlal Mehta.
Motilal Bapubhai Bhadaranwala.
Shivaji Deosing.
Tuljaram Dayashankar Vaidya.
Ramrao B.
Keshav Vasudev.
Gopinath Damji.

NOTICE.

The following members of the Sabha are requested to intimate their full addresses to the office of the Satyagraha Sabha as the addresses registered are not sufficiently clear:

Narayanji Umarsi Chothani.
V. T. Shet.
Sakharam Ravji Joshi.
Vishnu Dajiba Naik
Govind Sadashiv Talvalkar.
Bapu Dinkar Dongre.
Vishnu Ganesh Risbud.
Vasudev Sitaram Mohandale.
Purshotum Vasudev Joshi.
Kashinath Anant Joshi.
Balkrishna Purshotum Joshi.
Gopal Govind Kher.

IN AID OF THE FAMINE.

Do not forget

The Special Race Meeting TO-DAY.

Have an afternoon's outing and help a good cause.

CITY'S MORTALITY ON THURSDAY.

On Thursday the total mortality of the city was 182. There was one attack and one death from cholera. There were 14 attacks and 5 deaths from small-pox.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the result of yesterday's games at Bombay Gymkhana:—

Mixed Double Handicaps:—

Mr. Mrs. Murray beat Mr. M. Fox and Mrs. Bowen. 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

The following match will be played to-morrow 15th instant.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooke vs. H. N. Hutchinson and Mrs. Ffinch.

SATYAGRAHA.

SUPPORT OF MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

At a public meeting convened by the Bombay Cloth Market Hitwardhak Samaj at Hira Baug, Bombay, resolutions were passed strongly condemning Government's policy in attempting to pass the two Rowlatt Bills into law in spite of the strong and united opposition of the people of India and of the people's representatives in the Viceroy's Council, expressing full confidence in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and enjoining on the members of the Association to join the Passive Resistance Movement. Speeches were made by Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. M. Munshi and others.

AHMEDABAD'S PROTEST.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad the following resolution was passed and copies of this were sent to H. E. the Viceroy and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel:—

Ahmedabad citizens assembled in a public meeting resolved that they enter their most emphatic protest against the Rowlatt Bills. If passed they would deprive the people of their liberties and that they request the Government not to pass them into law.

AKOLA BAR ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

At an emergency general meeting of the Akola Bar Association held on the 13th instant the following resolution was passed:—

That the two Rowlatt Bills are against the principles of liberty and justice recognised in all systems of civilized jurisprudence, and the Bills, if passed would be detrimental to the best interests of the people and the Government. The association strongly begs the Government to withdraw the Bills and not to pass either of them even as a temporary measure.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A general meeting of the Satyagraha Sabha will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of Mr. Vaikunthlal A. Desai, Secretary, All-India United Insurance Co., Apollo Street, to consider the rules drafted by the Executive Committee of the Sabha.

MOFFUSIL DEPUTATIONS.

The following deputations have been arranged to educate the people and help the movement:—

Nadiad—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Saturday 15th instant.

Balsar—Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Sunday 16th instant.

Thana—Mr. B. G. Horniman, Sunday 16th instant.

Mandvi—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sunday 16th instant.

"SATYAGRAHA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole fabric of human society rests on the observation of a set of moral obligations, both written and unwritten, on the part of the strong towards the weak. Well-ordered and peaceful existence of any social group would be an impossibility if the strong element in it were to violate the fundamentals of the mutually respected relationship that alone helps to make its corporate existence possible. Social anarchy steps in where the elementary law that ensures safety of individuals, that governs all relationship between man and man, that respects the mutual exchange of obligation, is trampled underfoot. Defiance of these elementary principles is the surest road to the dissolution of all the bonds that hold Society together. Now the people of India have resolved to oppose the Black Bills. It is the only thing they could do, when all other means of impressing their disapproval of these Bills failed. Their representatives in the Imperial Legislative Council have failed to convince the bureaucrats of the wrong they are about to inflict upon the people. The cry has gone forth from the whole Indian Press and from the public platforms that the proposed legislation is subversive of the liberties and freedom of the people. That cry has been but a cry in the wilderness. The alien bureaucrat is bound to the people of this country not by common traditions, common history or common interests. He is the ruler of dumb millions, with all the might of the mighty British Empire behind him. He is conscious of his power and derives strength and also inspiration in his career of irresponsibility and sublime indifference to the sentiments of the people under him, from that consciousness. The people of this country have suffered and are still suffering from evils which are inseparable from all bureaucratic sway. The Rowlatt legislation crowns the edifice of bureaucratic failure in this country. There is no more dismal, more pitiable reading than is furnished by the history of bureaucratic administration of this country. The cup of failure is full to the brim. And now is the time to assert ourselves. Our easy acquiescence so far in the system of governance which is so prolific in measures like the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, not to mention the Rowlatt Bills, has emboldened those who hold the situation here in the name of the Crown to persist in their career of reckless defiance of the people. As self-respecting Indians we cannot avoid taking the vow of passively resisting the accursed Bills. If we hate these Bills half as much as we profess to do, we must stoutly oppose them. And to oppose them in the only way possible to a defenceless, and let us say inherently docile people that we are, we must adopt the only course left open to us. The nation's honour is at stake. It is inconceivable that there could be reasonable grounds on which any Indian, who is not bereft of his sense of self-respect, who is not so far demoralised as to consent to submit to legislation which he professes to hate, could excuse himself from rallying to the standard which Mr. Gandhi has hoisted. The prospects of the present political situation improving in the near future would be remote if the bureaucratic authorities were suffered to devise measures to forearm themselves against possible or probable agitation that is bound to flame from one end of the country to the other if the Reforms Bill fails to come up to our expectations.

Our duty is clear. We take the vow of passive resistance and vindicate our national honour or put up with this new manifestation of bureaucratic wisdom, as we have so far submitted to all previous manifestations, to our own detriment and that of generations yet unborn. We may be a conquered people, a people disinherited and perhaps disunited, but cowards we must never be and will never be.—Yours, etc.,

V. B.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay 14th Extra Meeting: Mahaluxmi Race Course, first race starts at 2-50 p.m. Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m. only on that date.

Lord Jellicoe's Departure.

Clerks' Union, Annual General Meeting, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.

S. S. Tanfield with homeward English Mails leaves at noon.

TUESDAY, March 18.

His Excellency will hold a Levee at Government House at 9.45 p.m. Gentlemen entitled to Private Entree are requested to arrive at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Girl in the Train" in aid of Local and Theatrical Charities at 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 pm.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

VAZ.—Tuesday, the 11th instant, Joaquim Maurice, the dearly loved infant son of Mr. C. Vaz of Messrs. F. & C. Osler, Ltd., aged 1 year and 5 months.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st F. S. Gn. Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music at the Bombay Races, to-day

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battlion, (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The 3rd lecture of the study class in the Guild Reading Room will be on the Generation and Distribution of Electricity by Mr. B. Das at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

A supplemental despatch of the Homeward English Mail will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12 noon, to-day. Registered correspondence will be accepted up to 10 a.m., and parcels up to 9 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Shrimat Swamishri Shradhanandji will deliver a lecture on "The Foundation Stone of Grihasha."

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Jewish History Class will meet to-day at 9 p.m., and Mr. M. D. Aaron will deliver a lecture on "Idolatry", to-morrow at 4 p.m., in the Institution's premises, 2nd Pesrikhan Street, Byculla.

Y. L. V. V. CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Y. L. V. V. Club, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. A. J. Chunara on "A Challenge to the Criticisms of H. H. the Aga Khan", in Gujarati, this evening, at 9.30 p.m. on Sandhurst Road.

LECTURE ON PROFIT-SHARING.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement, S. S. League, Mr. N. E. Navale, will deliver a public lecture on "Profit Sharing", to-morrow, at 7 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of the Settlement.

K. B. A. M. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A fortnightly meeting of the above corps will be held at Mr. G. S. Bole's place this evening at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. V. S. Keer will deliver an address on "Unions or Associations; their beginning and end."

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. L. B. Kaje, Vice-President of the Society, will deliver a lecture in English on "The Hindu Zodiac," on Sunday, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in the Central Hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road.

"FAMINE RELIEF FUND."

After mature consideration, the Managing Committee of the Wilson College Social Union, has decided to reopen the famine relief fund, which was recently closed, to enable the students to exert themselves for the philanthropic purpose during the ensuing vacation.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society, a formal discussion will be held on "The Indian Financial Statement for 1919-20", to-morrow, at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. It will be initiated by Mr. M. D. Altekar and Mr. J. B. Petit, will preside.

THE OFFICIAL STEAMROLLER!

MOCKERY OF DEBATE ON BLACK BILLS.

CLAUSE AFTER CLAUSE CARRIED.

AGONY OF PROLONGED SITTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 14.

The Council reassembling after lunch at 2-15 on Thursday, an animated debate took place over clause 12 relating to the examination of the accused on oath which Messrs. Banerjea, Khaparde and Patel moved to delete from the Bill. Pandit Malaviya and Sir George Lowndes had a brisk duel on the subject of early Irish legislation. Mr. Sastri said that after the speeches he had heard he was converted and should vote for its retention. (Applause.) The Council divided on Mr. Banerjea's amendment for deleting clause 12 and it was rejected by 37 votes to 14. H. E. the Viceroy announced his intention of adjourning at 7-15 p.m. and sitting again at 8-45 till the amendment No. 77 was reached.

When the Council reassembled after dinner at a-quarter-past-nine, the Viceroy continued to preside. There were several absentees among non-official members, including Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Rai Sita Nath Rai, Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Mr. Alhando Shah, Mr. Shukul and Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan. All the official members were present. There were ten visitors present.

The Council rose 1-25 a.m. after disposing of 65 amendments and adopting nineteen clauses constituting the first part of the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of the accused persons for revolutionary and anarchical crimes. This is the first night sitting of the Council on record. The Council meets to-day (Friday) at 11 a.m. to consider the second part of the Bill.

Mar. 13.

A meeting of the Imperial Council was held this morning, the Viceroy presiding. The Viceroy said before they proceeded with the further discussion of the Bill, he would inform the Council of the procedure he intended to adopt. The Bill would be considered clause by clause and when an amendment to a particular clause was moved, the question would be put whether the clause, or the clause as amended from the part of the Bill would be accepted. He said there was no amendment relating to the preamble and he, therefore, put the question to the Council whether the preamble to form part of the bill.

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED ON OATH.

Mr. Banerjea moved that clause 12 be deleted. The clause relates to the examination of an accused on oath. He said this was a dangerous innovation and no competent legal opinion was obtained in the matter. He understood there was a proposal to engraft this in the substantive law of the land and he felt it his duty to warn the Government that the effect of introducing it in this Bill would be to create a mass of prejudice against that proposal. The Bill was unpopular and this clause would make it more unpopular.

Mr. Patel and Mr. Khaparde had similar amendments and they associated themselves with the remarks of Mr. Banerjea.

Dr. Sapru said he did not like an experiment of this kind to be tried in a measure of this character.

Pandit Malaviya expressed himself of the opinion that it was unwise, inexpedient and dangerous to introduce this clause. He said what was true of Ireland in this connection was true of India and he therefore begged the Government to reconsider the matter.

Mr. Kincaid, who opposed the amendment, quoted the observation of Sir Edward Clarke that innocence was the one sure shield, no matter how stiff the cross-examiner was. He informed the Council that the Government of Bombay on the advice of some senior judges had recommended the Government of India to introduce this change in the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Shafi wanted to know whether the Government were prepared to accept the amendment that the Court would not draw an inference adverse to the accused, to enable members to make up their minds on this amendment.

Sir William Vincent said the Government proposed to follow the English rule throughout.

At this stage Mr. Banerjea proposed an adjournment.

His Excellency said he proposed to sit until the amendment was disposed of. He would rise at 7-45 p.m. and sit again at 9 p.m.

Mr. Banerjea said they all went to bed at 9 p.m. (Laughter.) This arrangement meant the disposal of the whole of the first part.

Mr. Shafi supported the amendment.

Sir George Lowndes said Mr. Jinnah had said this measure must have been distasteful to the speaker. It had been distasteful at the first reading of the Bill but so far as this clause was concerted it had his most earnest and sympathetic support throughout. He regretted greatly that India should lag behind the other civilised parts of the world. Would the supporters of the amendment be surprised to know that every self-governing dominion had this law? It was the law of most of the Crown colonies and of almost every State of America. Speaking of Ireland, he said, in those days the Irish nationalists would not take anything from the Government with regard to obtaining competent legal opinion. He said they had long debates in Parliament, they had it in every other part of the empire and they had in fact a strong committee who had recommended it. Instead of this being an inopportune moment, he thought, this was the best opportunity of trying the experiment, if it was still an experiment, before a tribunal of the highest character. He believed they distrusted this gift from the Government because it came in the Rowlatt Bill. Before this Bill was thought of, many hon. members had asked him to introduce this in the law of the land. He therefore could not understand this attitude. He asked them to look at it from the point of view of common sense and reason. When a man was charged everybody would go and swear away a man's life, but he was the one man whose mouth was shut. There were then not many cases in which only one man could tell what actually happened and that was the man in the dock. It seemed hard that all of them sitting in the Council, Indians and lawyers, should deny the right to the accused to go to the witness box and declare his innocence. He asked them to pause before they rejected this boon. He asked would they make it necessary for them by official majority to carry this law? He could only say with all the earnestness at his command that the Council should pause before they refused this boon to the accused men. He had practised for many years in India and very very few times had he prosecuted men during all the years he had spent in defending men and he believed that this was a provision of the law they ought to have had here. Their object was to get at the truth and this law would enable them to get at the truth.

Mr. Sastri said he had originally opposed this clause but he had heard sufficient to make him think that he should support the bill.

Mr. Banerjea in reply said he was too old to be converted to new ways.

The amendment was lost. On a division being taken it was declared to be lost by 14 votes against 37. The Government then accepted the spirit of the amendment moved by Mr. Chanda that the court would not draw inference adverse to the accused on his failure to give evidence on oath. Clause 12 thus amended stood as a part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 14.

The Council having agreed to the retention of clause 13 as a part of the Bill, Mr. Shukul moved an amendment to clause 14 to provide for the acquittal of the accused unless all the judges concurred in convicting him. Mr. Shukul said the amendment was not based on sentimental grounds but it was based on the fundamental principles of British justice, namely, that the benefit of doubt should be given to the acused person. Difference of opinion amongst the judges constituted doubt.

Similar amendments stood in the names of Mr. Banerji, Mr. Chanda and Mr. Patel.

Mr. Banerjea said that the mere fact that there was a difference of opinion among judges indicated that there was at least some element of doubt regarding the guilt of the accused and if there was that element of doubt the accused should get the benefit of it. He gave an instance where a respectable young man was tried before a tribunal and pleaded an *alibi*. The defence was believed by a non-official judge but the accused was convicted by the other two and this led to a great controversy in the newspapers and outside and he urged the Government to avoid cases of such a kind.

Mr. Patel said this safeguard was the more necessary as they were not giving the right of appeal as in the Irish Act. The accused had the right of appeal and yet then it was laid down that the accused shall be convicted by the unanimous opinion of judges.

Pandit Malaviya supported the amendment.

Sir William Vincent said he regretted he could not accept the amendment. In this country they had always accepted the majority decision of judges. That was so in the Act of 1908 and he did not remember of any case of injustice under that Act. He hid not see why the verdict of one judge should prevail over that of two, more particularly, if it was on a point of Law. In criminal appeals, the verdict of the majority prevailed even up to the death sentence. Then all those with judicial experience would bear him out that where one of the members of the tribunal was in favour of acquitting, his opinion would necessarily carry the greatest weight with the other judges sitting with him. The tendency of a court always was to go with the judge in favour of acquittal and it was only in the strongest case that a difference arose. This clause was in consonance with the practice prevailing in India and with the provisions of previous law.

The amendment was on a division negatived by 15 votes against 35 and the Council then adjourned for dinner.

CONVICTION FOR MINOR OFFENCE.

To Clause 15, Mr. Patel moved an amendment that the Court shall not convict the accused of a minor offence than that with which he is charged unless it was proved that the minor offence was connected with revolutionary movement.

Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Sastri and Dr. Sapru supported the amendment.

Mr. Sastri said there was suspicion abroad that this Bill might be utilised against offences other than revolutionary and therefore it was essential to clear up the language of this clause.

Sir William Vincent replying to criticisms said the matter was fully considered in the Select Committee and he regretted his inability to accept it.

Sir George Lowndes said in what circumstances the offences were to be tried by the Special Tribunal were to be determined by the local Governments. It was the offence that was going to be tried by the Tribunal which was to have come into existence only if the local Government thought that revolutionary crime was rife. The Government proposed that the opinion of the local Government must be final.

Dr. Sapru enquired whether the Tribunal will have the right to go into the question whether the offence was conducted with revolutionary movement or not.

Pandit Malaviya also put a similar question, whereupon his Excellency said that the Pandit was a very old member of this Council and he knew the rules of this Council. The member had been interrupted very often for infringing the rules, though he knew full well that he could not rise again after having made a speech, except to offer a personal explanation.

Pandit Malaviya said as a member of 10 years' standing and a student of parliamentary procedure he thought he was right in asking to be enlightened on certain matters and he assured his Excellency that he did not infringe rules as far as he could.

Mr. Patel asked a similar question.

Before replying to the debate Sir George Lowndes said he declined to be cross-examined by any lawyer in this Council.

The amendment was negatived by 35 to 15.

MR. CHANDA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chanda moved for an additional of the proviso to the effect that before convicting the accused of an offence other than he is charged with the Court, shall give him an opportunity of recalling all the witnesses for cross-examination to prove his innocence.

Sir James Duboulay said, the Government was prepared to meet the hon. member by substituting another clause which would bring in the procedure laid down under section 231 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Chanda accepted the suggestion and the clause as amended was adopted.

Sir William Vincent formally moved the proviso about death sentence to clause 16 be added.

The Council having passed this motion, the clause as amended was adopted,

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 16.

On the Council re-assembling after dinner Mr. Patel moved his amendment that in case of difference of opinion about the guilt of the accused, the sentence of death should not be passed. Before speaking on the amendment he said the coming events cast their shadows before and very shortly reforms would be introduced. He hoped for a substantial instalment of self-government and they must copy some practices of the House of Commons. They were now having late sittings and he believed they would have late sittings when full self-government was conferred on them. He said this was a modest demand and he hoped the Government would accept it.

Sir William Vincent said he would accept the spirit of the amendment, but he would move his draft amendment to section 16. He read the amendment, which provided that the sentence of death should not be passed in any case, in which there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Court as to the guilt of the accused.

This having satisfied the hon. members, clause 14 was allowed to stand as a part of the Bill.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya speaking in support of the amendment said the right of appeal was an important safeguard against injustice and ought not to be taken away. The Defence of India Act was an emergency measure to meet the special exisgencies of the war and the absence of a provision for appeal in that Act should not be taken advantage of for the present legislation.

Sir William Vincent quoted the Rowlatt Report against the right of appeal on this matter and said he did not see any reason for reconsideration now. Sir William denied that the right of appeal was a fundamental right and said appeals generally rose from some suspicions of the judgment of the original court. It was to avoid suspicions that they had set up three judges of the High Court to constitute the tribunal. Sir William drew attention that the right of appeal for mercy to the local Government and the Governor-General had not been taken away.

AMENDMENT TO CLAUSE 17.

Mr. Shafi moved that for clause 17 the following clause be substituted:—(1) An appeal shall be from the judgment of the Court to a full bench of the High Court consisting of at least five judges; (2) the High Court shall not have any authority to transfer the case from the Court or to make any order under section 491 of the Code, or save as provided in sub-clause (1) have any jurisdiction in respect of any proceedings on this part.

Mr. Shafi said, the amendment asked for the cherished right of appeal and that right ought not to be taken away without adequate reason. The departure of taking away the right of appeal was calculated to make the Government unpopular with the people and the Council ought not to be a party to it. It might be argued there was no right of appeal from the ordinary High Court Criminal trial. But that was a trial by jury and the trial by a Special Tribunal was quite different.

Mr. Khaparde, who had another amendment, agreeing in the principle with Mr. Shafi's and differing in details, then spoke dwelling at length on the necessity of the right of appeal.

Mr. Shafi's amendment was put to vote and declared lost. A division resulted in 16 voting for and 36 against.

Mr. Khaparde's amendment was then put to vote and lost.

Mr. Sarma moved for the addition of a proviso for the right of appeal in the case of difference of opinion among the members of the tribunal. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Chanda moved for the addition of a proviso to provide for appeal in the cases where death sentences were inflicted and also to decide the points of law reserved at the instance of the defence or on the certificate granted by the Advocate-General This amendment was also negatived.

MOCKERY OF AMENDMENTS.

It was at 12/30 a.m. that Mr. Chanda concluded his argument when Mr. Jinnah rose to support the amendment. Before he did so he observed it would be better in the interests of public time that the Government should declare that such and such minor points they were prepared to accept and for the rest they had made up their minds and they would carry it with their official majority. That would save ample time and agony. It must be an agony to the Government, it was certainly an agony to him to sit here and see this mockery of amendment after amendment being moved and rejected.

He asked if as a last straw they would not agree to the creation of a higher tribunal as revisional. It was said that the Rowlatt Committee had said this but were the Government of India going to surrender their judgment to the Rowlatt Committee? Was the Council going to surrender its judgment to the Rowlatt Committee? Was the Rowlatt Committee infallible? He asked the Government to give even the revolutionary a fair chance.

Dr. Sapru further supported the amendment. He said by depriving the accused of this right they were taking away much of the professions with which this Bill was introduced.

Sir William Vincent said before a death sentence was passed three judges would have to be unanimous. The Government thought they had done all that was necessary in the abnormal circumstances with which the Bill was intended to deal. Mr. Jinnah's remarks, he said, were hardly fair after considerable modification had been made in the Bill.

The amendment was negatived and Clause 17 stood as part of the Bill.

After the amendments to clause 18 had been considered and rejected the clause stood as part of the Bill.

MR. CHANDA'S AMENDMENT TO CLAUSE 19.

To clause 19 besides the two former amendments which were accepted Mr. Chanda moved for the addition of a proviso for the payment of expenses of poor persons charged and for empowering the Government to grant compensation to the accused when it was found that there was no reasonable or probable cause for prosecuting him. The amendment was negatived and the clause as amended stood as part of the Bill.

This concluded the first part of the Bill and the Council adjourned at 1-30 a.m. till eleven in the morning.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 14.

The Council resumed its sitting this morning, the Viceroy presiding. His Excellency at the outset said it would be for the convenience of the hon. members if he informed them that he proposed to sit until the amendments on the agenda were disposed of. There would be one hour's interval for lunch at 1/15, half an hour's interval at 5 for tea and he would adjourn again for an hour and a quarter at 7/45 for dinner. He regretted this pressure on the hon. members, but the session was rapidly coming to a close and considerable business had to be gone through. They would have another day for passing of the Bill after the drafting had been carefully examined and he trusted the members would see the necessity of sitting continuously.

Consideration of the second part of the Bill, which dealt with the preventive measures was then proceeded with.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved for deletion of the whole part. He said these provisions had substituted the rule of Executive for the rule of Law. They would strike a deathblow to all constitutional agitation in the country and he saw an end to all their political aspirations. These provisions would defeat their own purpose as they would drive all agitation in hidden channels and disastrous consequences would follow, as the night followed the day.

Mr. Patel continuing said it was true safeguards were provided, but in his opinon they were illusionary. He criticised the method to be followed by the investigating authority to be constituted under the act, and said that the authority would condemn persons unheard, a principle not heard of in any civilised country. He drew attention to the fact that the investigation authority had no power to summon, or examine witnesses and local Governments might, or might not, produce witnesses. Further, the investigating authority was not bound to examine any witness produced by the accused under the Act. Mr. Patel further criticised the rule laying down that the accused should not appear through a pleader and concluded that the enquiry conducted by the investigating authority would only have the semblance of an enquiry, with its being in any way a proper enquiry.

Mr. Chanda said he had a similar motion on the paper and instead of moving it separately, he would speak on Mr. Patel's motion. The Bill was opposed to all canons of civilised administration. No one, who has the welfare of this country at heart could give his support to this portion on the Bill.

Mr. Sarma had a similar amendment and said it was the most objectionable the most indefensible and the most anti-British part of the Bill. The Government of theIndia had nothing to go by except their bare opinion and the opinions of Local Governments The Government of India had enough powers to deal with revolutionary movement. What they wanted was to prevent scrutinising of the judicial authority. They were attepting to save Government from a crisis.

SIR VERNEY'S 'LAST ATTEMPT.'

Speaking on the motion that part 2 be deleted, Sir Verney Lovett said, he supposed it was a hopeless endeavour, but he should like to make one last attempt to induce the non-official members to see the broad facts in the matter as they were, and not as they saw in a strange light. After giving an account of revolutionary organisations in India the speaker referring to what would happen in a similar case in Great Britain, said he would remind the members that Great Britain was a small country endowed with excellent communications with a homogeneous community and there it would be impossible for any gangs to organise and keep going a system of robberies, murders, and terrorism so successfully as it was in India. They might be certain that if anything of the kind received the smallest measure of success, if witnesses were extensively terrorised and police officers constantly shot, if the ordinary law was found inefficacious to cope with the evil, his countrymen would certainly devise remedies much more drastic than the Bill before the Council.

Mr. Fagan said, the hon. mover and his supporters were beside the point.

MR. JINNAH.

Speaking on the motion for deleting part 2. Mr. Jinnah said he could not possibly express in words his feelings in regard to the part of the Bill under discussion. After quoting English constitutional authorities to show that extraordinary powers might be taken when there was danger to Government, he asked who was going to determine the danger to Government in India? It was the Executive Government and that was wrong.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah asked why had not Government taken such coercive measures in Ireland? Were there no revolutionaries in Ireland? Was not Ireland seething with sedition during the war? In India the large body of people were absolutely loyal. There were possibly a few hundred, with revolutionary tendencies. Government asked whether under this Act the innocent should suffer with the guilty. That was opposed to the teachings of history and the fundamental principles of constitution. As soon as Government spread its net with the arbitrary engine they were proposing they would no doubt net in some more guilty people. But he asked the Government to consider how many innocent people they would be netting in at the same time. Sir Verney Lovett had given the Council a harrowing account of the sufferings of innocent people. The speaker assured the Council he was as anxious as Sir Verney to protect them. Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said that if he was convinced that the British rule in India was in danger and there was a clear indication of that, he would have no hesitation although he personally loathed the principles in agreeing to a Bill of the kind proposed. He really could not understand, especially in view of the statement made by Sir William Vincent that revolutionary troubles were being brought to an end, why Government wanted to pass this Bill. Government said:—"The situation might any moment go worse and therefore please pass the Bill." That again, was wrong in principle. Such powers could only be granted if there were a real need.

"WE ARE NOT GOING TO SURRENDER OUR JUDGMENT."

The people were entirely opposed to the Bill If the Government in England had introduced such a measure and the people were opposed to it, and supposing Sir Verney Lovett was the Premier and had dared to bring forward the legislation, his Premiership would not last for 24 hours. The Hon. the Law Member had told them Government was not going to surrender its considered judgment. The speaker had not that power which Government had. But, they too had considered the matter and were not going to surrender their considered judgment.

Sir James Duboulay opposed the amendment and said there was real danger in the country and that Government were encouraged to ask for further powers owing to the success that had attended the Defence of India Act and other measures. He could not endorse the doctrine of "Perish law and order."

Dr. Sapru said he had carefully considered the provisions of the Bill and held that part 2 did not bear the least resemblance to any law in any civilised country. All pretence to conformity to judicial law was given up. The Government could say to the investigating authority they were of opinion that a man was guilty and instructed him to investigate into his guilt. This was nothing better than mere mockery. Sir Verney Lovett had given a sad picture of Bengal. Assuming he was correct, could the Council believe that the proposed remedy would cure the danger? Government had often come to the Council asking for repressive measures, but the measures had failed to cure the disease. They had not learned the lesson of history, the result of coercive measures in Ireland, for instance. He referred to the opinion expressed by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in his letter to the "Times of India" and asked Sir Verney to read it, Sir Narayan had been quoted as an authority. He sat with Mr. Beachcroft to enquire into the cases of interment in Bengal. He had to express the opinion that the measure before the Council should be condemned. What, he asked, would Government do to that?

MR. BANERJEA.

Mr. Bannerjea said reference had been made by more than one speaker to the conditions in Bengal in justification of the measure. He made bold to say that whatever might have been the condition in the past, the position to-day in Bengal had distinctly improved. About this time last year there were about one thousand detenus and now the number was about four hundred. The two main factors in tranquilising the situation were the policy of Government and the Reforms. There was absolutely no justification at any rate for that part of the Bill (part two) which was the most objectionable. Laws based on the Rowlatt Committee's recommendations must not be proceeded with. It was bound to create an atmosphere of discontent mistrust, and excitement. Was it desirable, was it expedient? If the State was in real danger they would unanimously have supported Government in passing any suitable measure. He strongly maintained that was not the case. He recalled the extraordinary circumstances under which the Bill was being rushed through. Was there ever a measure which had 187 amendments? Was there ever an all-day-and-night sitting? He appealed to Government still to reconsider their position.

Sardar Sunder Singh speaking on the position of the Sikhs pointed out that their complicity in a conspiracy was due to their grievances in the colonies. But the Sikhs had done their duty splendidly in the war. The Sikh conspirators had totally estranged themselves from society. The Sikh community had come to the help of Government.

The motion rejected by 35 to 21.

The discussion of this motion lasted two hours and ten minutes.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent Part Two was adopted.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

The consideration of Part Two of the Rowlatt Bill was proceeded with and amendments relating to the clause providing for applying the provisions of this part of the Bill similar to those moved yesterday, were formally moved and debated upon. Amendments for the substitution of "Legislative Council" in place of "Executive Council" in clause 20 were negatived.

At this stage all amendments directing notification of the application of the law be placed on the table of the Legislative Council, and another requiring sanction either by the Imperial Council or provincial councils were negatived.

(Continued on page 11.)

VICTORY OF FAIR COMMENT.

LAST OF THE SURAJMAL CASE.

PETITION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

We are informed by our Solicitors, Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, who received news by yesterday's mail from their Appeal agents in London, Messrs. T. L. Wilson and Co., Solicitors, 5, Victoria Street, London, that in the case Surajmal B. Mehta v. B. G. Horniman and others, the former's petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council has been refused.

It will be remembered that Mr. Justice MacLeod, who first heard the case in the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, awarded Rs. 3,000 as damages with costs in favour of Mr. Surajmal. The defendant appealed against this decision to the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, and Mr. Justice Heaton. The former held that Mr. Horniman's criticism was fair comment and in the public interest and, therefore, he was not liable to damages and costs, while Mr. Justice Heaton upheld the decision of the lower Court. Under the Letters Patent the opinion of the senior judge, Sir Basil Scott, prevailed and Mr. Justice MacLeod's judgment was reversed. Mr. Surajmal then appealed to a Full Bench of the High Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Batchelor, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Marten. All the three judges gave concurrent judgments confirming the decision of the first Appellate Court, dismissing Mr. Surajmal's action and ordering costs in favour of Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Surajmal then applied for leave to this Full Bench to appeal to the Privy Council. The application was rejected. He then made a direct petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council which, we now learn, has been refused.

The case thus ends in favour of Mr. B. G. Horniman in accordance with the terms of the Full Bench decision of the High Court of Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 15th March, 1919.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

The figures in the Financial Statement for the Presidency must come as a surprise to those who imagined that the results of famine and distress would be reflected in the budget features of the year. The revenue of the year ending as seen in the revised estimate is nearly 38 lakhs in excess of what was anticipated last year. Since 1915, the growth of provincial revenues has been going on at accelerated pace. Mr. Carmichael, in the speech he delivered in March last, said that some contraction should be expected with the change of abnormal circumstances, but we have not begun to recede yet, as the revenue budgetted for next year is more than 10 crores or 58 lakhs in excess of the actual revenue this year. There was naturally a great decline in the receipts under Land Revenue. The budgetted amount under this head was 471 lakhs, which after a drop of 131 lakhs fell to 340 lakhs as the entire income, a moiety of 170 lakhs coming to the provincial exchequer. With this experience and with the prospect of distress continuing for a considerable time to come, it may be courting disappointment to build on a total of 460 lakhs under Land Revenue for next year. Mr. Carmichael said that the remissions and suspensions granted this year applied to revenue due early next year, which is not very far, and that part of the suspended revenue would be collected after the harvest of 1919-1920. The expectation of recovering arrears by the next harvest may not prove to be well-founded. However, the remarkable thing to note is that when the receipts under Land Revenue fell, the deficit in the total revenue was more than made good by the expanding income realised under Stamps, Excise, Income Tax and Forests. Despite the adversities of the year, the total revenue actually topped the budget estimate by 38 lakhs, a result which we owe to the growth of the departments noted above together with the savings effected on the expenditure side. Nearly 50 lakhs of rupees were spent as increased salaries for subordinates, and we had in addition to place 17 lakhs as the provincial share of famine relief. For some years, we have been closing with heavy balances and the Government is still chary of touching the hoard: 455 lakhs—nearly half the revenue of a normal year—is carried over to the next year's estimate and, to put it mildly, no one can accuse the Government of improvidence, since it hopes to move on to another year with a balance of 441 lakhs, and not anything less.

Last year in commenting on the budget, we spoke of caution being overdone, and there is no symptom of Mr. Carmichael's intention to be a spendthrift this year either. However, according to him a proposal is under consideration that provincial balances should be used as the source from which *tagavi* and other advances should be financed. Surely at a time of famine, when people rightly expect large-scale remissions and direct aid, it is not too much to suggest that the money owned by the province should be made available to the poor. Famine and high mortality are still with us and it may take a longer time for us to get out of the wood than the Government seems to expect. When speaking of the unstable character of Land Revenue, Mr. Carmichael observed:—

"A year like the present gives some indication of what the conditions would be were Land Revenue Receipts wholly Provincial and not as at present divided between the Provincial Government and the Government of India, more particularly if, as would be the necessary consequence of such arrangement, the Provincial Government had to undertake the whole burden of famine expenditure."

There is no lesson of despondency to be learnt at all about the risk of taking over Land Revenue from the class of Divided Heads to exclusive provincial control; for though we may miss thereby the Government of India's guarantee of a minimum in the settlement, we shall have the freedom to put our own house in order which is more valuable than the so-called guarantees. We can utilise our accumulated balances according to our own need and discretion.

Mr. Carmichael's account of the Excise Budget was not full. It is of course now the largest single head in the Provincial Budget. The Excise estimate to-day is roughly 4 crores of rupees! Before the war, it was just 2¼ crores. This is a sign which no well-wisher of the country will observe without pain. We are told that "the increase in revenue is not due to any special increase in consumption", but we have the admission that there was a rise in consumption in 1917-1918. Mr. Carmichael also observes: "The figures for the current year, so far available, indicate that there will be a decrease". We have no figures given to us, but in judging of quantitative consumption we had better remember two uncertain elements. The first is that the auction system, which has been in vogue since last year, must be bringing uncommon consequences in India, if the licensees failed to push their trade as monopolists with a stake, making their service attractive to all. Secondly, if quantitatively there was a decrease, what allowance has been made for the days when the cellars of the licensees lay dry on account of the bungling that took place in connection with a notorious contract? We refuse to accept the possibility that has been propounded, namely, that the heavy duty on intoxicants reduced consumption. It is after all not the cost of vice which dissuades a man from it; the advertisement and accessibility which it is allowed to have lures men to ruin. We cannot accept comfortable and exploded theories about minimum consumption and maximum revenue in the matter of liquor traffic. No one will congratulate Government on the sordid receipts of 4 crores which they have got out of drink and drunkards.

As usual, there is no reduction in Police expenditure, but the increase will not be grudged, since the reorganisation gives to the ill-paid ranks a small increment, the annual cost for the Bombay City Police being Rs. 1,90,000. The direct Education Grants include Rs. 2,25,000 for aided schools, Rs. 30,000 to aided colleges and Rs. 9,000 for hostel supervision by doctors. The surplus Excise Revenue of 45 lakhs a year is to be devoted to the promotion of Education, Sanitation, and medical relief. On these two heads 37 lakhs are directly budgetted, and it may ease the conscience of some to know that what is gained through drink is invested in education and sanitation. The provision for agricultural schools is welcome. There is additional expenditure for the promotion of assistant-judges and sub-assistant surgeons, but the first is a part of the scheme of promotions induced by considerations of status and the second of necessity. On the whole, if we ignore the fact of plethoric surpluses and the growth of drink, we have a normal and cautious budget for next year. We appreciate what the Government are doing in the face of famine; but the Government has still to render its reserves of help more mobile and bring them within the reach of the suffering and to inspire its machinery with a more human spirit. In spite of the deficit in revenue, there is a budget for more than ten crores—a "prosperity" budget in the midst of famine!

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF HIDES.—III.

We showed, in our last article on the subject of the Government Control of Hides, the manner in which the operations of the authorities have not only inflicted unfair and unjustifiable hardships and losses on the Indian trade but have also resulted in grave injustice to the Indian tax-payer. In the former case not only were the tanners in Bombay forced to sell to Government goods for ordinary use at arbitrarily fixed prices, much below what would have been the case in an uncontrolled market,—that may or may not have been desirable in the interests of the State,—but by the fiat of Mr. McFarlane, then Hides Inspector, they were compelled to hand over to Government on injurious terms the surplus stocks, out of which they might have reaped some profit on the London market. The Government stepped in, however, and collared these profits for itself. All this was done by a series of coercive measures which had no more legitimate sanction under any reasonable system of control than the principle itself of Government arbitrarily collaring the market for goods, *not required for its own purposes*, and making a corner in them for the benefit not of the Indian tax-payer, but some nebulous authority in England, through whom, presumably, the British tax-payer will ultimately reap the benefit.

The troubles of the tanners, however, did not end there. Incidentally, we may mention one extraordinary act of what can only be described, on the face of it, as sheer oppression on the part of Mr. MacFarlane. In February, 1918, a large consignment of wattle bark from Africa, which had never before been used either in Bombay or Madras in tanning cow hides, was lying in Bombay. It had been allowed to lie in an open space since June 1917, merely covered with tarpaulin, and had become damaged with rain-water, and, it is alleged, was practically useless. The factory owners were asked to buy this bark at the price which Government had paid for it, but this they refused to do, as apart from its damaged condition, they had never before used it. The tanners, however, were dependent on the use of turweed bark which was then being supplied to them by Government. Mr. MacFarlane's short way of dumping his useless African wattle bark on them was to intimate in February, 1918, that those who refused to take over the latter would not be supplied with the former. In this way the unfortunate tanners were forced to buy the damaged wattle bark at a cost of lakhs of rupees, in face of the alternative of their hides, under process of tanning, being ruined for want of the turweed bark. We are informed that those who used the damaged wattle bark had their hides spoiled and the colour marred, with the result that they had to sell them to Government at a lower price than they would have otherwise realised.

In October 1917, Mr. MacFarlane was appointed Deputy Controller and Lieut. Clerk was appointed Assistant Controller. The latter, it is alleged, had no experience of selection and, in fact, no knowledge at all of hides and tanning business. However, there were these two gentlemen in control of a great trade and their rule became more arbitrary and autocratic, while those who complained were made to feel the tightening of the screw. A representation of their grievances,—the heavy losses and the arbitrary treatment by the officers concerned—was to no purpose. It led to the production of a new scheme, which was shown up by Mr. Watters, the Controller,—who was in Calcutta,—on the advice of Mr. MacFarlane, but this tended to make the authority of the latter more arbitrary and supreme than ever. The other complaints as to discourteous, not to say insulting treatment, etc., were ignored. This scheme, we understand, has remained in practice in spite of protests. According to it, the factory owners, themselves, make the selections, pack the hides in bales, and send them to the godown of the Deputy-Controller. If they are rejected they have to be taken back for reselection and rebinding; if rejected a second time they have to be taken back altogether. That is the arbitrary power placed in the hands of two gentlemen, who, it is alleged, were without previous experience of the art of selection of hides and it is not difficult to believe that it constitutes a well-founded grievance. There is a certain grim irony in the fact, as reported to us, that the wrong-headedness of the whole scheme has been crowned by the appointment of an individual as head of the selection department, who is blind in one eye, and has working under him, as selectors persons of no experience at all!

Notes of the Day.

The Official Steam-roller.

It speaks volumes for the zeal of the bureaucracy that for the first time in the history of the Imperial Legislative Council night has been made joint labourer with the day and the forging of new chains is proceeding at record speed. Tragic as the situation is, no one can help noticing the farcical nature of the debate. The Viceroy is there with his big stick of arbitrary rulings and a determination to find a short-cut at each awkward turn. The official party is there like a trained team, performing at the nod of Sir William Vincent without any expression of individuality or conscience, and ready to allow their heads to be counted against the minority. The Viceroy has the simple job of maintaining order in the fashion of a village schoolmaster, deciding who should stand first, speak next, and keep quiet. It is of course a solemn farce and every one knows it. The officials might as well have gone to bed early, with the injunction that all remaining could go on moving amendments, and making speeches; only they must consider themselves outvoted on each point by the absent official brigade! Among the non-officials there is something of the levity of despair, and their good humour is mellowed by the hangman's politeness on the other side. Every inch of ground is being contested, all the gain going to the credit of the bureaucracy now on their victorious march.

Cynical Unreason.

Those who examine the details of the debate will be oppressed by the sense of cynical unreason displayed by the officials. Sir William Vincent's regret was very deep, the idea of his refusing a favour to Mr. Banerjea lacerated his heart! To cite a few amendments which were based on sound reason and the official case itself, we may begin with Mr. Chanda's amendment that the Bill should be confined to one year, leaving it to the Government to judge of extension. The Government would have none of it, though with their autocratic power in Council, there is no risk of their losing anything by a relaxation. Mr. Sarma urged that the term "revolutionary movement" in the preamble should be defined,—a most reasonable demand for exactness. Sir George Lowndes, however, was not there for ignominous surrender. With cynical frivolity he said that they could not translate the dictionary in the Bill, and cracked a mighty satirical joke that it did not mean "the motion of a celestial body in a particular orbit." Mr. Khaparde moved that the notification of anarchical areas should proceed from the Legislative Council at the instance of the Executive, which Sir William Vincent sought to demolish in this wise: "This is an attempt to control the Executive in matters of detail by the Legislature." For the Legislative Council to define the sphere in which a law should operate is not a "detail"; nor is it a "detail", in a momentous matter like the extension of the Black Act, to say where.

Cant and Dissimulation.

Equally fatuous was Sir William's opposition to the resolution that there should be no officiating judges in the trying tribunal, on the ground that "they would be casting a reflection on officiating judges, to which he for one would not be a party." There was no need for the assumption of ultra-virtuosity on the part of the Home Member. The principle is that an acting officer depending on the Executive for confirmation must not be put to judge in a proceeding sanctioned by the Executive, which, in this case, is the Local Government itself. There is an orgy of cant, and, we are sorry to say, sheer dissimulation in the Council, which is sickening to a degree. Far better would it be for the Government to repudiate the solemn mockery of its procedure and decree that the members in the Council are tiring themselves out for nothing. We would remark that there was an admission in the Home Member's speech which we hope he will not forget. He said that had this Emergency Powers Act been made permanent, it was the intention of the Government to repeal the Act of 1908; but even now the Government, said the Home Member, would consider that question. The matter is important, as the re-duplication of repressive machinery will make the position of the innocent infinitely more fatal.

Division of the Thana District.

We wish some more light were forthcoming on the proposal to divide the Thana district into two collectorates. In the budget provision has been made of a lump sum of Rs. 25,000 to open the additional establishment and Rs. 60,000 as annual expenditure. The sum itself is not a critical consideration, but a more detailed statement than what is contained in the Financial Statement and the supplementary speeches made in the Council is necessary. For the scheme to be carried out, there should be a new group of district appointments, and the position of most of the non-officials was that the question of efficient administration could be solved by taking over part of Thana district to some other adjacent district, if the reason was indeed really one of overwork for the district officers. The opposition to the scheme was very influential, and we wish some reliable inquiry is made concerning the alleged congestion of work. The Hon. Mr. Kamat said that it might be that the Thana district should be divided, but he asked whether they had full materials to enable them to judge that there were no other alternative schemes. We agree with Mr. Kamat that it is difficult to form a judgment before the material for it is obtained. The Government will lose nothing by instituting an inquiry to the satisfaction of the non-official members and the public about their proposal.

A Wrong Step.

We learn from a correspondent that the Bombay Swadeshi Cooperative Stores, Ltd., have passed a circular to the effect that all new employees should sign a guarantee form engaging themselves to serve for one full year and promising not to join any Union. It is within the rights of the management to insist on the first condition, but as regards the second there is no justification. If our information is correct, an application for a clerkship must be accompanied by a promise that the applicant will give up his right of joining the Clerks' Union, which is manifestly a scandalous imposition. The management will be ill-advised if they enforce this stipulation and we hope the directors of the company will inquire into the truth of the report and see that no such pledge on the part of applicants is demanded.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SIR IBRAHIM ON PROGRESS.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislative Council resumed their sitting yesterday, H. E. the Governor presiding.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah introduced the Budget estimates for education.

SIR I. RAHIMTULLA'S SPEECH.

The Council met again on Friday, H. E. the Governor presiding. In introducing the Budget estimates on the important head of education, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim in surveying the progress of education in all its branches in the Presidency, said:—

Your Excellency,—In introducing the education head of the Budget estimates, I wish to draw attention of hon. members to the striking increase in expenditure which has taken place during the last two or three years. During the years 1916-17 and 1917-18, the actual expenditure under head "Education" was Rs. 76,02,000 and Rs. 79,96,000, respectively. During the current year the revised estimates give an expenditure of Rs. 1,11,91,000, while for the next year a sum of Rs. 1,32,06,000 has been budgetted for. Thus it will be seen that in the short space of two years our expenditure on education has been nearly doubled. As all the important educational items have been fully explained in the Revised Financial Statement, it is unnecessary to take up your time in dilating upon them, but it may be of interest to hon. members, if I give a brief survey of the educational activities in this Presidency during recent years and describe shortly the educational policy of this Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The policy of Government in regard to the extension of primary education was explained last year in connection with the resolution brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Upasani. In the statistics which were then placed before the Council it was pointed out how much leeway still remained to be made if the goal of literacy was to be reached within a reasonable time. As hon. members are aware it is the aim of Government to place facilities for attending a primary school within the reach of every child of school-going age. It may, therefore, be interesting to recapitulate what Government have decided to do in this connection. The question of primary education may be dealt with in two parts, viz., (1) primary schools under the control of municipalities; and (2) primary schools under the control of district local boards. Honourable members are aware that at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Patel this Council has passed an Act enabling municipalities to make primary education free and compulsory. It therefore remains for these local self-governing bodies to avail themselves of the provisions of this Act and to make every child of school-going age within their jurisdiction literate in vernacular. Government have announced their intention of giving grants, on the basis of half the total actual cost per annum, towards primary education whether voluntary or under the compulsory basis. They have also stated that they will sympathetically consider the question of making more liberal grants in the case of those municipalities which may desire to introduce compulsion within their respective areas but are prevented from doing so in consequence of financial difficulty. It is now for local self-governing institutions to take the necessary steps to deal effectively with the problem of primary education in municipal areas.

Government have also been approached by a few municipalities enquiring whether they would be permitted to make education free without making it compulsory simultaneously. Government have carefully considered the question and readily given their consent subject to the condition that the municipality undertakes (a) to provide such additional accommodation, staff and equipment as may be necessary to meet the increased number of pupils; and (b) to provide sufficient funds, by taxation or otherwise, to meet its own share of the increased expenditure involved. Government feel that such a step will encourage municipalities to prepare the ground for the introduction of compulsion in due course.

PROBLEMS OF ILLITERACY.

Sir Ibrahim continuing, said:—The problem of illiteracy in rural areas is a more difficult subject to deal with. If the hon. members will be good enough to examine the statistics which were supplied to them during the discussion already referred to, they will realize the amount of work which lies before Government before reaching the final goal. It has already been announced that Government propose to deal with the problem of primary education in rural areas by opening a large number of additional schools every year. The policy which they have laid down is that there shall be as far as possible at least one primary school in every village which has a sufficient number of children of school-going age to fill it. To begin with, steps have been taken to provide, from the recurring provincial grant of Rs. 1 lakh made in the current year, about 500 schools in villages which have a population of 1,000 and over and which were till recently without any school. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has also been earmarked for the opening of new primary schools in these areas from the surplus excise revenue derived from the change of system of the disposal of liquor licenses and 88 new schools will shortly be opened from this allotment at a cost of nearly Rs. 24,000 per annum. When these schools have been opened, all school-less villages in this Presidency with a population of 1,000 and over will have been provided with at least one primary school, except a very few villages where it has been found impracticable to start schools at present owing to peculiar local conditions. The next step will be to open schools in school-less villages with a population of between 500 and 1,000. This will be done as far as possible from the balance of the allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs already referred to, additional amounts required in future being provided as they are needed. This process will be continued till those villages are reached which do not possess a population sufficient to provide the necessary number of pupils for opening a school. When this stage has been reached, it will be considered whether one school cannot be provided for two or more adjacent villages situated at a convenient distance from each other.

This policy, which aims at securing a wholly literate population in due course, will be carried into effect as early as possible. It must, however be obvious to honourable members that the existing establishment cannot be expected to cope adequately with the work of opening the large number of new primary schools contemplated by Government, and the question of creating a special department for the purpose is engaging the attention of Government

A CRYING NEED.

In regard to the improvement of primary education, Sir Ibrahim remarked:—The most crying need for some years has been the raising of the remuneration of the teaching staff. The question of the revision of the pay of primary school teachers was therefore carefully examined and Government have recently sanctioned certain proposals for the revision of the minimum pay of untrained teachers. This involves an extra expenditure of about Rs. 4½ lakhs per annum, of which Government have borne a little over Rs. 4 lakhs. The balance will be met by municipalities from their own funds in accordance with the principle that they should provide one-half of the cost of primary education within their limits. The revision has been brought into operation with retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1918. As regards trained teachers, Government have very recently decided to introduce certain revised scale of pay with effect from the 1st March, 1919 (i.e., for salary for February, 1919). The total average cost of this scheme is expected to exceed Rs. 14½ lakhs per annum, of which about Rs. 12½ lakhs will be borne by Government, the balance being met by municipalities in accordance with the principle already referred to. In regard to both these schemes of revision Government have had to bear the whole cost on account of teachers in local board employ, owing to the financial inability of the boards to meet any portion of this cost and pending a careful and thorough examination of the whole question of local board finance.

WAR ALLOWANCES.

Sir Ibrahim continued:—In addition to these revised scales of pay Government have, as recently announced, further decided to grant war allowances to all primary school teachers on the same scale and with effect from the same date as have been sanctioned in the case of low-paid employees of Government in the mofussil. The extra cost to Government on this account is expected to amount to a little over Rs. 15 lakhs in the current year and about Rs. 13 lakhs per annum in future years. This cost will be met from the non-recurring portion of the surplus excise revenue. In the case of local boards the full cost will be borne by Government and in the case of municipalities half the cost will be borne by Government and half by the municipalities but Government will be prepared to consider the case of those municipalities whose means are insufficient to enable them to bear their full share of the cost.

With regard to the important question of the training of additional primary teachers, honourable members will perhaps recollect the details of the training scheme which Government have decided to inaugurate. Briefly stated, the scheme contemplates (a) the opening of 25 local training classes at various places throughout the Presidency including Sind for providing a one year's training to the 1,300 additional primary school teachers who will be required annually to replace "casualties" among both trained and untrained teachers and to meet the demands caused by the extension of education and (b) the appointment of an inspector of training schools. This scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs recurring and Rs. 26,000 non-recurring, and a provision of Rs. 82,000 (in round figures)—Rs. 75,000 recurring and Rs. 7,000 non-recurring—representing one-fourth of the cost was made in the current year's budget. Government have now sanctioned the opening of four of the proposed training schools, viz., at Bijapur, Satara, Nadiad and Shikarpur, at an average recurring cost of Rs. 41,232 per annum as also the creation of the proposed inspector on a salary of Rs. 300—50—600 per mensem, together with the necessary clerical and menial establishments, etc., costing in all Rs. 10,500 per annum on the average basis. As the cost of the whole scheme exceeds Rs. 50,000 per annum, the sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary and has been applied for. In the meanwhile a further provision of Rs. 75,000 recurring has been made in the ensuing year for opening additional training schools in other places, thus making the total recurring provision on this account for the ensuing year amount to Rs. 1,50,000.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Speaking on the subject of secondary education Sir Ibrahim observed:—While so much attention has been paid to the extension of primary education, the claims of secondary and higher education have not been neglected. On the contrary honourable members will be pleased to know that adequate attention has been paid to the extension of English education in this Presidency both for boys and girls. The attention of the Council is invited in this connection to the following items provided in the Budget:—(1) Scheme for the teaching of English in standards V to VII of primary schools, Rs. 8,000. (2) Opening of new Government high schools, Rs. 1,00,000. (3) Scheme for the medical inspection of schools children, Rs. 55,000. (4) Revision of the pay of assistant masters and mistresses in secondary schools, etc., and of assistant deputy educational inspectors, Rs. 25,000.

It was represented to Government that serious hardships were entailed in consequence of boys of tender age desirous of studying English being required to go and live at a considerable distance from their homes. In the course of the debate on this resolution the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye was requested to submit a scheme for giving practical effect to his proposal. On receipt of this scheme I discussed the question with the honourable member and the Director of Public Instruction and it was decided to accept the scheme with some modifications and to make an experiment with about 20 schools. In these 20 schools English will be taught from the 5th to the 7th vernacular standards to those students who may desire to learn it. Government have thus readily met the public demand in this direction and it depends upon the people themselves to show that they desire such an extension of facilities for learning the English language. If the experiment proves a success and there appears to be a real demand for English education in villages, to which it is being carried by means of this measure, Government will try to meet it as far as funds permit. It has also been brought to the notice of Government that there exists a growing demand for secondary education both for boys and girls, and that the provision made at present is inadequate to meet this demand. Honourable members are aware that Government laid down some years ago their policy in regard to secondary education. It was to the effect that they will provide one high school in every district in the Presidency to serve as a model, leaving the work of meeting the demand for secondary education to private enterprise. A Grant-in-aid Code for secondary education was laid down to encourage private enterprise to take over this duty. The attention of Government has recently been drawn however to the fact that the accommodation available for secondary education, both in Government and aided schools, is inadequate to meet the demand and something is required to be done if the growing demand for secondary education is to be met. The question is one of considerable difficulty. Government will have to reconsider the policy laid down many years ago and hitherto acted upon. The Director of Public Instruction has, therefore, been asked to submit a report dealing with the whole problem of secondary education and the most effective practical remedies he would recommend to meet it. The two directions in which remedies may be looked for are (1) the establishment of more Government high schools, and (2) the revision of the basis of grants-in-aid to private enterprise. As soon as this report is received, Government will proceed to consider the whole question. As an earnest however of their desire to help the promotion of secondary education Government have made a recurring provision of Rs. 1,000,000 in the next budget for secondary education. Government trust this will satisfy honourable members as to their desire to meet the wishes of the public in this direction.

ENGLISH EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Although no special financial provision has been made in the Budget for the English education of girls, the question has not been overlooked and in connection with the resolutions moved by the Hon. Messrs. Paranjpye and Kamat the Director of Public Instruction has been asked to institute inquiries regarding the demand for this kind of female education in the several parts of the Presidency and to submit a report on the subject. As was pointed out in the discussion on those resolutions, the requisite facilities can be provided in the following three ways:—

(1) Firstly, in those places where the demand is confined to a very few girls, arrangements should be made to accommodate them in the existing high schools for boys.

(2) Secondly, where there is a larger demand than that which can be satisfied by the admission of girls into existing high schools, that demand should be met by attaching branches to the existing high schools for boys.

(3) Thirdly, where the demand is still greater and a separate institution for girls can draw an adequate number of female students, such institutions should be established for them.

As soon as the Director of Public Instruction has sent in his report Government will carefully examine the whole question and will try to meet the demand for female English education as far as possible.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Referring to the collegiate Education, Sir Ibrahim remarked during recent years the attention of Government has also been drawn to the growing demand for collegiate education. It has been brought to their notice from time to time that an increasing number of applicants are being refused admission into existing colleges for want of accommodation. Government have taken the question into their careful consideration and have come to the conclusion that measures on the following lines may be reasonably expected to provide a solution, viz.:—

(1) Raising the maximum limit of the grant admissible to colleges.

(2) Increasing accommodation in the Government Arts Colleges.

(3) Establishing new colleges in suitable centres.

As honourable members are aware, the existing grant for each college is Rs. 10,000 per annum. It was fixed many years ago when the conditions of the colleges, the requirements of the University and the number of students were very different. In view of the increasing expenditure of the colleges, Government have decided that the maximum limit of grant to the colleges should be raised from the present Rs. 10,000 to one-third of the local assets or one-fourth of the total admitted expenditure during the previous official year, which ever is less. A lump provision of Rs. 30,000 is accordingly made in next years budget to meet the additional charge. It is hoped that private enterprise will thereby be encouraged to co-operate with Government in providing increased facilities for higher education in Art. Issues Nos. 2 and 3 have been referred for consideration and report to a committee of educationists, whose report has recently been received and is now before Government.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Regarding technical education, the Hon. member said:—Coming now to technical education, honourable members will see from the Revised Financial Statement that the claims of this branch of education have not been neglected. In 1913. Government sanctioned the proposal for the removal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to a new site at Matunga and for its expansion and development in a manner which would enable it to discharge efficiently the obligations entailed upon it by its elevation to the position of a central technological institute for the whole Presidency. In view of the very useful work which the Institute has been doing and the great benefits that were anticipated from the development of its scope, Government raised the annual grant of Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. The additional amount of Rs. 55,000 was intended to cover the extra recurring expenditure of Rs. 37,200 which the extension of the course involved and the deficit of Rs. 17,000 in the income of the institute. The authorities of the institute have now requested Government to raise the above grant of Rs. 10,000 by Rs. 25,000. This additional sum is required to meet the increased cost of the revised scale of pay of the establishment which the Board have approved subject to funds being available. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has therefore been provided in the ensuing year's budget on this account. The Board were, however; asked to supply Government with detailed reasons for the proposed increase in the pay of the staff of the institute and their reply is under consideration. It may be mentioned that the Government of India have sanctioned in the current year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh towards the enhanced cost of removing the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to Matunga and of Rs. 19,640 towards the proposed industrial school at Bijapur.

In conclusion your Excellency will permit me to express the hope that the progress made and contemplated will be considered satisfactory.

PROVISION FOR ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR.

Mr. G. K. Parekh then moved:—

This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to direct that the amount of Rs. 19,173 provided for as recurring charge against item No. 187 in Statement B. of the Draft Financial Statement be dropped.

He said the feature of the budget had been that too much importance had been attached to examinations. The opinions of experts were that too many examinations were injurious to the mental growth of children. He therefore thought that the increase of an additional inspector would be unnecessary, and the item should be dropped.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye opposed the resolution in view of the liberal educational policy inaugurated by the member-in-charge. He also thought that the school teacher should feel there was a proper check over him.

Mr. J. G. Covernton hoped the Council would not accept the motion. Even in 1911 it was stated by Mr. Sharp, the then Director of Public Instruction, that more inspectors were required in the Presidency for the purpose of doing their work efficiently, but they were at present in the year 1919, and both schools and students had increased very much; there were fewer inspectors in Bombay, than in other provinces.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas opposed the motion.

Mr. D. V. Belvi opposed the motion, and complimented Sir Ibrahim on the very satisfactory statement he had made. He had been in the Council for nearly eight years and this was the first occasion when they had what he could call a satisfactory progress in education. He asked Mr. Parekh to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Upasani thanked the member-in-charge of education on the liberal grant that had been made to education, and opposed the motion.

Sir Ibrahim said, in replying. When the Council sanctioned the budget last year, which had included the amount it consented to the expenditure, and he did not see that circumstances had very much changed since then. They did not want a further amount, but only a confirmation of the sanction the Council had given last year.

Mr. Parakh then withdrew the motion.

THE MEDICAL BUDGET.

Mr. G. S. Curtis then introduced the medical budget. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 36,17,000. As regards the budget estimate for the current year, the following schemes of reform had been contemplated. One lakh was provided for a school of tropical medicine which had been supplemented by another lakh of rupees from Sir Dorab Tata and it was hoped to take up the scheme this year. The medical schools in Ahmedabad and Poona would also be enlarged. There was also a larger grant to lunatic asylums, and provision had been made for training additional nurses in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona. It was also contemplated to enlarge the residential accommodation for students, etc., at the Grant Medical College. It was proposed to enlarge and re-equip the medical school at Hyderabad, so that more sub-assistant surgeons could be sent out from it. It was also contemplated to change the medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad ultimately into colleges. A provision had also been made for opening more dispensaries.

THREE LAKHS FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Estimates under the head Agriculture were then introduced. Nearly three lakhs of rupees had been provided for agricultural schools from the Imperial grant. There were Rs. 1¼ lakhs for extensions to the agricultural college and Rs. 1,20,000 for opening three new agricultural schools in the presidency. It was their purpose to provide at least one agricultural school in each district. Provision had also been made for two more posts of deputy directors of agriculture, one of whom was to be an expert in cattle-breeding.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer moved:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that he may be pleased to place at the disposal of a local committee representing any community the buildings of government schools for the imparting of religious education to the pupils of that community for one hour daily."

The Government had declared its neutrality in matters of religion, said Mr. Jaffer, and rightly so. But many men had deprecated the total lack of religious education for young boys. That defect should be remedied. The resolution would not cost any money to Government

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai said the matter was not such an easy one as was stated by the previous speaker. There were so many religions, and so many sects that it would be very difficult to place the school buildings at the disposal of all of them, for the buildings were few. He felt great difference in lending his support to the resolution.

Mr. P. C. Sethna thought all the arguments brought against the resolution for teaching Kuran in schools were applicable to the present resolution. This would also imply certain interference on the part of Government, and he opposed the resolution.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said it was the fashion now-a-days to complain of want of religious education among the students, and that was done in those quarters where the present educational system was damned. He opposed the resolution. The differences of opinions were so numerous among the various religions or sects that in England it had been thought wise to eliminate religious education from the schools. He did not like the country to be immersed in a controversy of that nature, and he opposed the resolution.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit disapproved of the resolution. It would be doing a bad turn both to the Government and to the people should the former connect themselves with any particular religion. They would then find themselves face to face with problems which it would be very difficult to solve, and he hoped therefore that they would not identify themselves with the resolution.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said Hindus had their temples and the Mahomedans had their mosques, where religions could be given if required. He saw no necessity for such a resolution.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said the question raised was this: that public buildings should be placed at the disposal of committees for imparting religious education. He asked what was meant by the local committee? What it was composed of? What were its duties, etc.? There were so many sects in each religion that it would be an impossibility to provide room for all. Were the Government to appoint a committee to judge between the different sects? The practical difficulties in the way were so great that Government would be glad to see the resolution defeated.

Mr. Jaffer withdrew the resolution.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri moved:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that a Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider and report on the effect to be given in the Bombay Province to the policy set forth in the Government of India's Resolution on local self-government issued in May 1918."

He did not want to take up time in giving a history of the whole question. A committee had been appointed under Mr. H. S. Lawrence, but that Committee had not gone into the whole question. He desired to know whether any action had been taken on Mr. Martin's recent report. His main object was to know from Sir Ibrahim what the Government were going to do, and whether they were going to give an opportunity to non-official members to express their opinion on the matter before a Bill was brought out.

Sir Ibrahim said a comprehensive reports had been submitted to Government by the various committees and officers, and Mr. Bhurgri would like to have another Committee to consider the whole question. The time had come when more powers should be given to the self-governing bodies in the Presidency and some tangible steps should be taken. Since then the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme had been put forward, and careful attention was now being paid in bringing forward legislation suitable for each province on the basis of the policy laid down by the highest authorities and the Government hoped to be able to place before the Council their definite proposals in a short time. From the proposals of Government to democratise the Bombay Municipal Corporation it would be apparent to the Council that the Government were anxious to do something in that direction.

The resolution was then by leave withdrawn.

NEED FOR EXTENSION OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. S. D. Garud then moved:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee be appointed to examine the working of the cooperative department and to suggest the measures necessary for the rapid extension of the movement."

He said it had already been said by the member-in-charge that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies had already asked for such a committee, and his resolution had synchronised with that desire. The societies had not been able to do much for the industries of the country—he meant small industries. The movement could take up social reform for the masses. But it had proceeded on very cautious lives and the Government had taken good care to keep it within those lines.

(Continued on page 12.)

THE OFFICIAL STEAM-ROLLER!

(Continued from page 9.)

SCHEDULED OFFENCES.

Mr Patel next moved that in clause 20 "offences against the State" should be substituted for "scheduled offences." The scheduled offences, he said, were numerous. The change made in the Select Committee was a boon which he respectfully refused on behalf of his country.

Mr. Chanda pointed that in revising the Bill the Select Committee omitted to define the scheduled offences.

ENQUIRY BEFORE INTERNMENT.

Mr. Chanda's amendment to clause 21 suggesting enquiry by the investigating authority before any order of internment was passed, was taken up.

Sir William Vincent at this stage informed the Council that Government were prepared to accept an amendment on the lines of the one that stood in name of Mr. Shastri. It also very nearly corresponded with that which stood in name of Mr. Patel. The effect of this would be that even before passing an interim order for internment, Government would lay the papers before a judicial officer.

Mr. Sarma urged the Home Member to extend this concession a little further and instead of taking the opinion of the judicial officer abovementioned, to take the opinion of the investigating authority on the whole case. That would facilitate the matter and there would be only one enquiry instead of two.

Mr. Shafi urged Mr. Chanda to withdraw his amendment and accept Mr. Shastri's amendment which was on the paper.

Mr. Chanda regretted his inability to do so and pressed for his own amendment which was negatived.

MR. SHASTRI'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Shastri formally moved his amendment as indicated in Sir William Vincent's earlier remarks.

Sir William Vincent accepted the amendment in substance the only alteration being that instead of the words "not below the rank of District and Sessions Judge" be substituted the words, "who is qualified to be a High Court Judge."

BOND FROM SUSPECT.

Mr. Sarma moved that the amount of the bond to be taken from a suspect should be prescribed. He also moved for the deletion of the clauses authorising Government to order a person to reside in a particular area and report himself to the nearest police station.

Sir William Vincent, in opposing the amendment, said with regard to the deletion of the two clauses those provisions were an effective form of restraint. Their welfare was secured; for, provision was made in fact for the subsistence of internees and a visiting committee here also provided for in that connection.

The amendment was negatived.

After consideration and rejection of many amendments Clauses 21 to 24 were adopted.

29 AMENDMENTS TO CLAUSE 25.

Sir George Lowndes proposed a small change in Clause 23 which was accepted. No less than 29 amendments were moved to clause 25. These relating to the objection to an enquiry by the investigating authority in *camera* and urging representation of accused by a lawyer or to appear personally were negatived after a long discussion, the division being for amendments 17 and against 33.

Mr. Sarma moved an amendment to Clause 25 (2) suggesting the investigation authority to tell the accused the nature of the evidence as far as it may be disclosed.

Messrs. Patel and Shafi who had also amendments to the same effect spoke on the motion.

After Sir William Vincent's reply the amendments were negatived.

INVESTIGATION IN ACCUSED'S PRESENCE SUGGESTED.

Mr. Patel moved another amendment to the effect that investigation take place in the presence of the accused which was objected to by Sir James Dubouley on behalf of Government. The amendment was negatived.

Sir George Lowndes accepted the principle of the amendment moved by Mr. Chanda that the investigating authority shall, if the person in question applies to him for a process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or thing, issue such process unless, for reasons to be accorded, he deems it unnecessary to do so and for this purpose such authority shall have all the powers conferred by the code on a court.

DELETE CLAUSE 25 (2).

Messrs. Chanda and Sarma moved that Clause 25 (2) be deleted. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Patel moved that the investigating authority will record in writing reasons for not disclosing to the accused the evidence against him.

Sir William Vincent said no benefit would be derived by imposing this obligation on him.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Khaparde moved an amendment to Clause 24 (3) urging the investigating authority to observe the law of evidence.

Mr. Patel suggested that he shall observe the law of evidence as far as possible.

MR. KINCAID AT TEA TIME.

Mr. Kincaid dealt with the law of evidence and jurisprudence at some length when his Excellency asked him to come to the amendment. Mr. Kincaid, continuing, said he was coming to the amendment when the Viceroy reminded him of tea time.

Dr. Sapru followed and asked Mr. Kincaid to enter Parliament and propound his jurisprudence there. The amendment was negatived by 16 votes against 34.

The Council then adjourned for tea.

THE NAVY'S IDOL.

LORD JELLICOE IN BOMBAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa-Chief of the Imperial Naval Staff, and the Navy's Idol, who is on a tour of the Dominions of the Empire, with a view to re-organising its naval defences, landed on the shores of India yesterday and was accorded a most hearty reception. The brilliant exploits of the great Admiral, who commanded the Grand Fleet during the first stages of the Great War, have made his name rung throughout India, as in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions, and Bombay yesterday paid a fitting tribute to the brilliant services rendered by the famous Admiral to the British Empire. This is not the first time that the distinguished Admiral has paid a visit to our city for he visited Bombay in 1875, the historic year in which His Late Majesty King Edward VII. came to India as Prince of Wales. And the honour which the citizens of Bombay did to Lord Jellicoe yesterday was unique. It is traditional for the Civic Fathers of Bombay to present an address of welcome to incoming Viceroys and Governors besides their Majesties, but the occasions have been very rare when anybody outside this circle has been similarly honoured. In fact, during all these years the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has presented an address of welcome to only two personages—the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and the late Amir of Afghanistan—in addition to the members of the Royal Family and to the Viceroys and Governors.

CORDIAL WELCOME.

And the reception which the *Urbs Prima in Indis* gave to the distinguished Admiral and Lady Jellicoe was worthy of both the great Sea Lord and the best traditions of the city. At the Apollo Bunder where the distinguished visitors landed and the route along which they drove to Government House on the Malabar Hill, the welcome was of the utmost cordiality. In the pandal in which the Municipal Address of welcome was presented were seen Bombay's leading citizens, including High Court Judges, members of the Legislative Council and Commander representatives, and Naval and Military Officers; and the roads were thronged by enthusiastic crowds assembled to catch a glimpse of the famous Admiral. They heartily cheered the distinguished personages as they drove to Government House. Public and private buildings especially in the Fort flew the Union Jack in honour of the occasion. Apollo Bunder especially presented a festive, cheerful appearance with the piles of buildings there, including the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, decorated with flags and buntings, and all the ships in the Harbour were dressed from steam to stern. The pandal specially erected on the Apollo Bunder was very beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and it presented a very picturesque appearance with the variagated colours of the saris of Indian ladies and the brilliant uniforms of the Naval and the Military.

ARRIVAL AT APOLLO BUNDER.

His Majesty's ship "New Zealand" which conveyed the distinguished Admiral and Lady Jellicoe to Bombay, dropped anchor yesterday morning when salutes were fired from his Majesty's ships in the harbour. Lord and Lady Jellicoe remained on board till shortly before five in the evening and at this time they left in a beautiful steam launch for shore and on landing at the Apollo Bunder with their Naval party were welcomed by H. E. Admiral Gaunt, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, and Mrs. Gaunt. After the introductions had been made Admiral and Lady Jellicoe proceeded to the dais in the pandal, where the Municipal address of welcome was read out by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, President of the Corporation. The address has already been published in these columns. The address, which was enclosed in a beautiful casket, was then presented to Admiral and Lady Jellicoe.

Lord Jellicoe then replied to the Municipal address. The reply appears in another column. Admiral and Lady Jellicoe were then garlanded by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy and three cheers were given for them as they left the pandal for Government House. Escorted by a detachment of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard they drove along Apollo Pier Road, Esplanade Road, Church Gate Street, Queen's Road and Walkeshwar Road to Government House, and were cheered all along the route. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band was drawn up near the Pandal and the road from the Apollo Bunder to the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was lined by troops of the Garrison.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On arrival at Government House Admiral Lord and Lady Jellicoe were heartily welcomed by Sir George and Lady Lloyd. The Mahableshwar-like drive up to the state bungalow was lined at intervale by H. E.'s Body Guard and a Guard-of-Honour was drawn up in front of the bungalow. As the illustrious visitors alighted from the state carriage H. E.'s Band struck up "Rule Britania." Lord and Lady Jellicoe remained at Government House as the guests of Sir George and Lady Lloyd for about an hour during which time the Household Party joined their Excellencies in entertaining the distinguished visitors who were, as a preface to their departure, photographed in group.

Admiral Lord and Lady Jellicoe, and Sir George and Lady Lloyd, with their respective staffs, subsequently motored to the Apolo Bunder where they embarked in a steam launch for the Admiral's good and faithful ship.

EFFECTS OF MISSIONARY INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the controversy over the conscience clause was started, the question of non-Christian students studying in Missionary uInstitutions has become a very important one. Various people have expressed their opinions on this subject, but no serious attempt has been made to ascertain the views of those whom this problem has directly affected. No one can be a better judge of the influence of Missionary Institutions on the minds of non-Christian students then they themselves. I have therefore, decided to invite essays on the following subject from the student community:—

"The influence of Missionary Schools and Colleges (against the students' religion) in general and their hostels in particular, on the character of non-Christian students."

Mere dogmatic assertions without practical instances based on personal knowledge will not count for much.

The competition is open to all present or past students in India and the intending competitors are requested to send for the rules from me. Only those need attempt who have a personal knowledge of Missionary Institutions. The winners in the competition will be awarded the following prizes:—

First prize.—One gold medal.

Second prize.—One silver medal (big).

Third prize.—One silver medal (small).

The Hon. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, of Allahabad, and Mr. Jwahar Lal Nehru, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, Allahabad, have kindly consented to judge these essays, and Nawab Zulaqdar Jang Bahadur, M.A., (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, of Lucknow, has also been requested to judge these papers. The name of the winners will be announced in the papers in due time.—Yours, etc.

(Nawab) HAJI MD. ISMAIL KHAN.

Agra, March 6.

ADMIRAL VISCOUNT JELLICOE OF SCAPA, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.

WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY YESTERDAY.

LORD JELLICOE'S REPLY.

Lord Jellicoe, replying to the Municipal address yesterday, said:

"President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay; It is a great honour to receive at your hands, as representatives of the City of Bombay, the address of welcome which you have presented on my first landing in India; and it is a matter of no small satisfaction that the work with which I have been entrusted should commence at a port which has for centuries maintained so intimate a connection with the Royal Navy.

"In the past many important British men-of-war started their lives in these waters, and so far back as the 18th century the Royal Navy was the proud possessor of three 74-gun ships, the gift of the East India Company at a time when their additional fighting strength was much needed. One of these ships, the Ganges, is still carrying out most important duties, and a very large proportion of the seamen who man the Navy of to-day have worn Ganges cap ribbons during their first period of service.

"Of the two ships in which I received my own early training one, the "Hindustan," was launched from the building slips of Bombay, and many officers and men of the Royal Navy have spent the early part of their service careers treading decks made of the world-famed teak from the forests of this country. I recall also that whilst my last visit to Bombay took place in the year 1875, the impression of the greatness of the city then left on my mind has never faded.

"Your references to the achievements of the officers and men of the Navy during the war touch me deeply, for I can speak from personal knowledge of the unfailing courage, cheerfulness, and patience of those whom it was my privilege to command for nearly two and a half years in the Grand Fleet (applause); and on their behalf I thank you most sincerely.

"The words which you address to me I take as a tribute to the war work of the whole Naval Service, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that the officers and men of H. M. S. New Zealand include in their ranks representatives from almost every theatre of war in which the Navy has been engaged (applause). In considering its work during the war, I feel it an honour to the Navy to include the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine (applause) who have contributed in so marked a degree to the victorious result.

"The lessons of sea power and its vital importance to the British Empire have never been so prominent in the minds of the subjects of our King-Emperor as they are to-day. I am deeply sensible of the kind references you make to the main object of my visit to India; and thank you warmly for your good wishes and the hopes you have expressed as well as for the marked honour you have paid me. I shall ever remember with gratitude the warm welcome extended to me to-day by the inhabitants of this historic City." (Applause).

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 11.)

He wanted the movement to progress much more rapidly than at present.

Mr. Carmichael accepted the resolution on behalf of the Government, as they proposed to appoint a committee.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

Khan Bahadur E. H. Jaffer moved:—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governer in Council that steps may be taken to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act so as to provide for the representation of the Mahomedan community on the Municipal School Committee."

He said, Mahomedans were in a hopeless minority on these Committees; they were totally absent in some places, and they had no means for pressing forward their special requirements.

Sardar Kuppaswamy Mudalier opposed the resolution as the mover had failed to show that in the absence of the Mahomedan members on the School Committees much harm had been done to their interests.

Rao Saheb Desai said, the mover wanted the different communities to live in water-tight compartments, when there were in the air proposals for wide reforms. The position taken up by him was not a proper one and neither was it wise. He asked him to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. B. S. Kamat entirely agreed with all that had been said previously. He wondered why the mover wanted Mahomedans on the Schools Committees only and not on the various other committees. The Government of India were against the communal representation on Municipal Committees and he therefore thought it was not proper for the Government to accept the resolution.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe opposed the resolution and admired Mr. Jaffer's efforts for the advancement of the interests of his community. He had not known of any instance where the interests of Mahomedans had been neglected by Schools Committees for want of Mahomedans. The resolution only spelt distrust of the other communities.

Mr. Harchandrai said, no such difficulty had arisen in the Karachi Municipality where he had been working. He had not heard of any instance where Mahomedan interests had been neglected. If the concession were once given to the Mahomedans other communities might also like to put forward such demands.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri said, before bringing in such a resolution Mr. Jaffer should have convinced himself that the interests of his community had been neglected by the other members of the Municipality. He should collect such duties before bringing a question like the one under discussion.

Mr. S. B. Upasani thought, in some parts the Mahomedans were more advanced than other communities and there was no necessity for electing Mahomedans.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said, the motion was inopportune as it was useless to ask Government to amend various acts for such small matters, especially on the present occasion when he had announced that a comprehensive Bill would be brought revising the whole policy in regard to local self-governing bodies.

Mr. Jaffer had no desire to press the motion and he withdrew it.

The Council then adjourned and it will meet at 11-30 a.m. to-day.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 14.

The weather has been dry nearly everywhere temperature is unusually high. In Upper Burma, north-east India it rose to 105 degrees yesterday at Monywa Cuttack.

Forecast:—No important change.

A special committee of Calcutta Corporation has drawn up a report in response to an invitation by the Bengal Government on the subject of professional beggary. The Committee recommends that they should be sent to a home, where they would be fed, clothed and educated until they reach the age of sixteen years, or until some one undertakes to maintain them. A very salutary proposal is that the people who employ children to beg and live on their earnings, should be not only liable to imprisonment and fine, but to extent of their means, should be made to pay the cost of the maintenance of children in home.

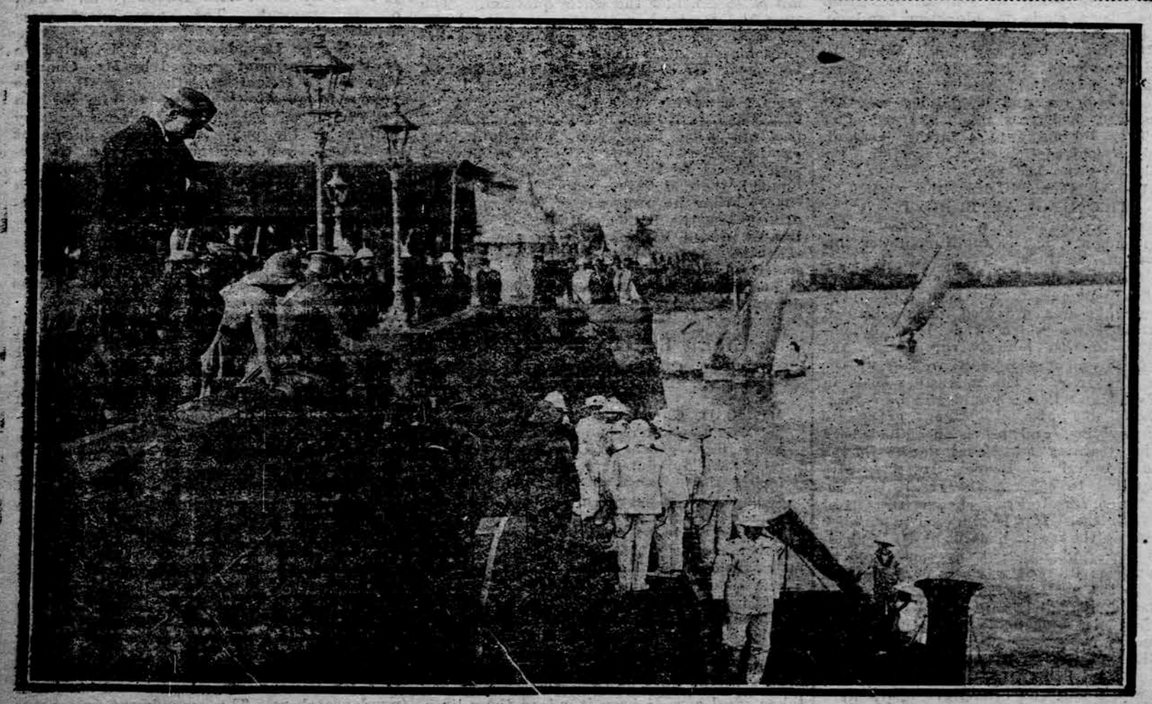

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

LORD JELLICOE'S ARRIVAL AT APOLLO BUNDER.

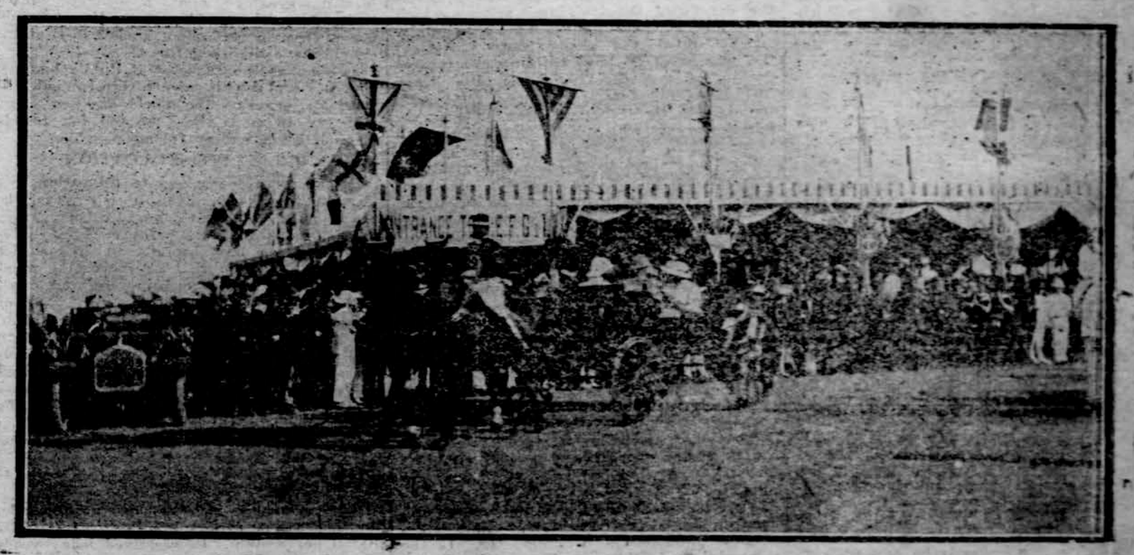

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

LORD JELLICOE'S DEPARTURE FROM APOLLO BUNDER.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMERICAN SACRIFICE FOR DUTY TO HUMANITY.

NATIONS' AGREEMENT TO PUNISH A WRONG-DOER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

NEW YORK.—At a monster meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, President Wilson on the eve of his departure for Europe said:

"I will not come back until it is over and I pray God in the interests of peace and of the world that it may be soon. The first thing that I shall tell the people on the other side is that the overwhelming majority of the American people are in favour of the League. I know that is true. I have had unmistakeable intimations from all parts of the country and the voice rings true in every case. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in the great cause because it means that it is not a party issue. No party has the right to appropriate the issue and no party will in the long run dare to oppose it. At the Conference of the commissions inspiring the influence of every meeting was concurrence of purpose on the part of all to come to an effective working agreement with regard to a league of the civilised world. There was the conviction that the thing ought to be done and also that not a man there would venture to go home and say he had not tried to do it.

We have been hearing all these weary months of the sinister purpose of the Central Powers and we have made maps of their intended conquests. The line from Bremen to Bagdad lay through the then united Austro-Hungarian Empire, Germany's ally, and the Turkish Empire, whose interests Germany professed to make her own. The Austro-Hungarian Empire has gone to pieces. The Turkish Empire has disappeared and the nations that effected that great liberation are now responsible as the trustees of the assets of those great nations. You would not only have the weak nations lying in this path, but you would have nations in which the old poinsonous seed of intrigue could be planted with certainty that the crop would be abundant. And one of the things that the League of Nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue. An intrigue cannot stand publicity and if the League were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue.

No subject that may touch the peace of the world is exempt from enquiry and discussion and everybody will agree that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week.

LEAGUE—A NOTICE TO ALL OUTLAW NATIONS.

The British Foreign Office pleaded for a day or two delay that the representatives of nations could discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare permit a day's discussion. When the world realised that an outlaw was at large nations began one by one to draw together against her. We know for certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and Russia she never would have undertaken the enterprise and the League is meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain but the United States and the rest of the world will go in to check enterprises of that sort. So the League is nothing more or less than a covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by some of the most precious blood ever spilt.

The liberated peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Turkish Empire call to us for this thing. Europe is a bit sick at heart because she sees that the statesmen have had no vision and that the only vision has been the vision of the people. The nations that have been long under the heel of the Austrian, that long cowered before the German, that long suffered indescribable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world generation after generation for justice, liberation and succour. No cabinet in the world heard them: private organisations poured out treasure to relieve their sufferings, but no nation said to the nations responsible 'You must stop this thing: it is intolerable and we will not permit it.' I am not alarmed but amazed that there should be in some quarters such comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now. Everybody else does. They have been separated from the general currents of thought and I utter this solemn warning, the heart of the world is awake and must be satisfied. Do not let yourselves suppose that uneasiness in Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives: something very much deeper underlies it. They see that their Governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression and that there is no force or foresight or prudence in any modern cabinet to terminate war.

DUTY OF NATIONS.

They begin to perceive the fundamental cause, that nations have stood singly or in little jealous groups against each other fostering prejudice and increasing the danger of war rather than concerting measures to prevent it and that if there is right and justice in the world there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice. They therefore are saying if you really believe there is right, if you really believe that wars ought to be stopped, cease thinking about the rival interests of nations, think about men, women and children. Nations are not made to afford distinction to their rulers, nations are meant to make men, women and children in them secure, happy and prosperous.

No nation has the right to set up its special interests against the interests and benefits of mankind, least of all this great nation which we love. It was set up to illustrate the highest ideals and achieve the highest aspirations of men who wanted to be free, and the world to-day counts on us and would be thrown back into blackness and despair if we deserted it. I felt the tragedy of hope of those suffering peoples yet felt compulsion upon every living man to exercise every influence to the utmost that as little as possible of that hope is disappointed, because if, men cannot now after this agony of bloody sweat come to their self-possession and see how to regulate the affairs of the world we shall sink back into a period of struggle in which there will be no hope and no mercy. There can be no mercy where there is no hope, for why should you spare another if you yourself expect to perish.

SPIRITUAL FORCE OF AMERICAN ARMY.

Another thing critics have not observed is the temper of the splendid boys in khaki which they sent across the seas. Those boys went over there with feelings that they were not only going there to beat Germany, not going merely with resentment in their hearts against a particular outlaw nation, but were crossing three thousand miles of sea to show Europe that the United States, when it became necessary, would go anywhere where the rights of mankind were threatened.

They could not sit still in trenches, they would not be restrained by the prudence of experienced Continental Commanders, they thought they had come over to do a particular thing and were going to do it at once. Just as soon as that rush of spirit as well as that rush of body came in contact with the enemy he began to break and continued to break until the finish, not merely because of the physical force of these lusty youngsters but because of the irresistible spiritual force of the armies of the United States. It was that that made them feel that if these youngsters ever got a foothold they could never be dislodged and therefore every foot of ground they won was permanently won for the liberty of mankind. Do you suppose that having felt that crusading spirit of these youngsters I am going to permit myself to slacken in the effort to be worthy of them and their cause? I mean not to come back until it is over and it must not be over until the nations of the world are assured of the permanency of peace.

AMERICA'S POSITION IN WORLD.

We sometimes think that the statesmen of Europe are a bit cynical, they do not believe that things can be settled upon an ideal basis. If they used to be so they are not now; they have been subdued by the awful significance of the recent events, by the awful importance of what is to ensue, and every man at the Conference knows that the Treaty of Peace in itself will be inoperative without this constant support and energy of a great organisation such as is supplied by the League. The structure of peace will not be vital without the League and no man is going to bring back a cadaver with him. I particularly cannot imagine how critics can be Americans and set up the doctrine of careful selfishness thought out to the last detail. We have heard no counsel of generosity in their criticism, no constructive suggestion, nothing except "Will it not be dangerous to us to help the world?" It would be fatal to us not to help. From being what I venture to call the most famous and most powerful nation in the world, we would suddenly have become the most contemptible, so I did not need to be told that the people of the United States would support this covenant. I am an American and knew they would.

A SUPREME SACRIFICE.

What sweet revenge upon the World! They laughed at us once, they thought we did not mean our professions of principle until April, 1917, and when they saw the multitudes hastening across the sea and saw what those multitudes were anxious to do, they stood amazed and said "The thing is real, this nation is a friend of mankind, as it said." The enthusiasm, hope and trust of the Conference in future bred by that change is indescribable. An individual American, you may often find selfish and confined to special interests, but the American in a mass is willing to die for the ideal. The sweet revenge therefore is that we believed in the righteousness and now we are ready to make a supreme sacrifice for it of throwing in our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere. Nothing entangles a nation, hampers it, binds it except to enter into a combination with some other nation against other nations of the world.

This great disentanglement of all the alliances is now to be accomplished by this Covenant, because one of the covenants is that no nation shall enter into any relationship with another nation inconsistent with the Covenants of the League. The nations promise not to have alliances and not to make combinations against each other. The nations agree that there shall be but one combination, that is the combination of all against a wrong-doer. I have heard the cheering news since I came about the progress being made in Paris towards the discussion and clarification of many difficult matters and I believe settlements will begin to be made rather rapidly from this time on at the Conferences. The men engaged on these Conferences are gathering heart as they go, not losing it, they are finding the community of purpose and ideal to the extent that perhaps they did not expect and amid all the inter-play of influence there is a forward movement running towards right. The day will come when men in America will look back with swelling hearts and rising pride that they should have been privileged to make the sacrifice necessary to combine their might and moral power with the cause of justice for men of every kind everywhere."

REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SENATOR LODGE'S RESOLUTION FOR REJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., March 14.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Lodge to-day introduced in the Senate a resolution favouring the establishment of a satisfactory peace with Germany prior to the serious consideration of the League of Nations scheme. The Democrats objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution which was therefore placed on the table.

Senator Lodge then read the names of thirty-seven Senators of the next Senate who had asserted that they favoured the resolution. The number exceeds one-third of the membership of the Senate or sufficient to defeat the ratification of the peace treaty, for which a two-thirds' vote is required.

Senator Lodge's resolution definitely proposes the rejection of the League of Nations draft in the present form by the United States.

The Congress subsequently adjourned amidst obstructionist tactics of some Senate republicans which prevented the passage of a number of important bills. It is pointed out that the adjournment definitely marks the passing of the democratic control and the failure of army and navy appropriations.

President Wilson made a statement declaring that a group of Senators had deliberately chosen to embarrass the Government.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAILS FOR FRANCE.

HIS PARTING ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., March 14.

NEW YORK.—President Wilson has sailed for France. A large crowd greeted his arrival. Strict police precautions were taken. The President addressed a meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House, in which he declared that he was convinced by unmistakeable evidences from all parts of the country that the United States favoured the League of Nations.

COAL PROFITS DURING WAR.

REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 14.

Remarkable revelations regarding increase in coal profits during the war were made at the first sitting of the Coal Commission of the House of Lords to-day by Mr. A. L. Dickinson, the financial adviser to the Coal Controller, who stated that while on the average during the five years ending 1913 the output of coal in Britain was 270 million tons and the profit £ 13 millions sterling, the corresponding figures for 1918 up to September were 218 million and £39 millions. Mr. Dickinson admitted that the Government increase of 2/6 per ton since June, 1918 meant that £25 millions sterling was taken from the public. The increase would not have been granted had the Government had the above figures before it. Mr. Dickinson estimated that granting the Miners' demands would increase the cost of production of coal by 6/7 a ton compared with September, 1918.

MARINE WORKERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

SHIPPING AT A STANDSTILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 14.

NEW YORK.—Sixteen thousand marine workers have struck demanding an eight-hour day and thirty per cent. increase in wages. Shipping is at a standstill.

SHAME OF SOCIALISATION OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

AN APPEAL TO PEACE CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 14.

PARIS.—Madame Jules Siegfried, President of the National Council of French women, has appealed to the Peace Conference to take measures to save the Russian women from the shame of socialisation by the Bolsheviks.

"RESERVED COMPARTMENTS" AGAIN!

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR FORCIBLE EVICTION.

SUIT AGAINST M. & S. M. AND G. I. P. RY. COMPANIES

In the Court of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge at Bagalkot, Mr. Jayarao Shrinivasrao Nargund, a pleader of Bagalkot, has filed a suit against the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company at Bombay, claiming Rs. 200 as damages.

Mr. Nargund in his complaint stated that he was a holder of a 3rd class ticket and left Bagalkot for Manmad by 62 Down train which left Bagalkot on 23rd December, 1917, at about 6 a.m. He got down at Hotgi. At Hotgi he entered into a 3rd class carriage and took his seat there; but at Sholapur he was asked by the guard of the passenger train to get down and enter into another 3rd class compartment as the former was meant for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. After some discussion he was asked to get down on pain of being turned out. On his refusal to get down he was forcibly turned out of the compartment. Mr. Nargund says by this act of the guard, his right of occupying a seat in any 3rd class compartment has been infringed and that he sustained personal injury.

He gave notice on 6th February to both the Companies calling upon each of them to pay Rs. 5,000 as damages for the personal injury sustained by him and for the infringement of right to occupy a seat in any 3rd class male carriage. He asserts that the G. I. P. Railway Company was not within its right when it drove the plaintiff from the third class carriage occupied by him and further denies that the Company has any right to reserve compartments for a particular class of person not authorised by law. As he does not want to make money out of this affair, he says he will be satisfied with Rs. 200 as damages.

RAILWAY COMPANIES DEFENCE.

In its defence statement the M. and S. M. Railway denies that it is liable for the alleged tort committed by the staff of the G. I. P. Railway, Company, at Sholapur, which is a station not on the M. and S. M. Railway line.

In its statement the G. I. P. Railway Company states that the suit is not maintainable and that the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain it. On the arrival of the train at Sholapur it was discovered that the plaintiff with two other gentlemen also holding 3rd class tickets were travelling in a third class compartment in the train which was reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and which had a board on it to indicate that it was so reserved. The Company states that the plaintiff well knew or ought to have known that the compartment was so reserved and that he was a trespasser in such compartment.

The Company denies that the plaintiff was asked to get down on pain of being turned out or that on the plaintiff's refusal to get down he was forcibly turned out of the compartment. The Company says that in any event it was entitled to use sufficient force to eject a trespasser and that the plaintiff was a trespasser.

The Company denies that the plaintiff had a right to occupy a seat in a 3rd class compartment reserved for Europeans and Eurasians and says that the plaintiff was a trespasser in the compartment. The Company also denies that the plaintiff sustained personal injury or any injury whatsoever by reason of his being requested to move from the compartment or by reason of his doing so.

BOLSHEVISM IN WARSAW.

POOR TRANSFERRED TO WEALTHY MEN'S HOUSES AND VICE VERSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 14.

WARSAW.—When the Bolsheviks entered Kieff they transferred the population of the ghetto and slum quarters to the houses of the wealthy and *vice versa*. It is reported that they levied a 200 million rouble contribution on the city.

The French troops hold Odessa and a small surrounding belt.

IRELAND AND SELF-DETERMINATION.

RESOLUTION IN U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 14.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives by 216 votes to 41 adopted the resolution by Mr. Gallagher expressing the hope that the Peace Conference would favourably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self-determination, after a turbulent all-night sitting. A number of members emphasised that the internal affairs of Britain did not concern the American people. The Senate ignored the question.

DAVIS CUP.

DRAW FOR INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 14.

SYDNEY.—The draw for the Davis Cup is, Belgium plays Britain and the winner meets France.

REIGN OF TERROR IN GERMANY.

SERIOUS FIGHTING WITH SPARTACISTS.

THIRTY-TWO POLICE STATIONS STORMED IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 14.

BALE, Mar. 3.—A telegram from Halle reports serious fighting between the Spartacists and the Government troops culminating in the capture of a theatre,—the Spartacist stronghold. Martial law was proclaimed and order restored after a number of shops were sacked.

A telegram from Berlin via Copenhagen says the Spartacist League in a manifesto calls upon the people to overthrow Scheidemann, Noske and the National Assembly declaring that the Soviets must be the supreme authority. Disorders broke out at several points simultaneously immediately the strike was proclaimed. A Spartacist attack on the northern station was repulsed. The mob, during the night stormed thirty-two police stations and plundered jewellers' shops. Martial law was proclaimed.

NOSKE'S MANIFESTO TO PEOPLE.

Noske in a manifesto to the people urges them to abstain from excesses. It is pointed out that the offenders will be dealt with by extraordinary courts. He has summoned three divisions of troops and these with other reinforcements are arriving as quickly as possible, but the attitude of the troops is uncertain. A Naval division is openly hostile to the Government which counts on the loyalty of only half the Berlin troops. The Government failing to lay hands on the Spartacist leaders arrested two Russian Bolshevists. The loyal troops have seized the artillery depot at Spandau with huge quantities of arms and munitions on which the Spartacists relied.

STRIKES IN BERLIN

SPARTACIST INTIMIDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 14.

BERLIN, Mar. 4.—A general strike has broken out in spite of the advice of the Majority Socialists to their comrades not to strike unless the majority of any trade favoured the strike. The employees of tramways and underground railways struck owing to the Spartacist intimidation. The lighting plant and waterworks are working, but private telephonic communication is not allowed in order to save the current. The disturbances hitherto have not been important and have been confined to the storming of the police offices and the plundering of foodshops. People everywhere are making panic purchases. A number of post offices have closed owing to the anxiety regarding the Spartacist plots.

Noske is apparently desirous of avoiding collisions, although, it is now believed, that he is able to rely on 40,000 troops in the Berlin area. The Government troops have not attempted to recapture the police stations or the police prefecture, but have occupied three Spartacist newspaper buildings and arrested one editor. The streets are crowded but quiet.

ARREST OF FOUR GUARD OFFICERS.

STRIKE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 14.

BALE.—A telegram from Frankfurt says four guard officers have been arrested at Bale as responsible for the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg whom they insufficiently guarded.

A telegram from Berlin says the Government has 23,000 troops in greater Berlin. The strike disorders are general in many large cities and are complicated by the strikes of the middle classes, thus anarchy reigns at Zeitz, which is in darkness. Many have been killed and wounded by shooting in the streets.

The doctors at Leipzig refuse to attend patients until the lighting, water, food and tramway services are restored.

The position is quieter at Dresden and Wittenberg where negotiations between the middle classes and the workmen are in progress, but bloodshed and looting are reported at Magdeburg and Hanover. The Spartacists at Weimar tried to seize the telegraph station in order to cut the wires, but were repulsed.

A deputation of the strikers at Weimar requested the withdrawal of the troops going to Berlin, but were refused.

FORMATION OF SOLDIERS' COUNCILS.

PROHIBITED BY FEDERAL COUNCIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 14.

BERNE.—The Federal Council has prohibited the formation of soldiers' councils under the penalty of imprisonment not exceeding two years. It also severely penalises dissemination of false news likely to prejudice the discipline of the army or alarm the population.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION

STRONG POSITION OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 14.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" dealing with commercial aviation emphasises the fact that the British Empire holds a very strong position since the two great world air routes, namely, that from Europe to Australia via India and from Cairo to Cape lie largely over the British territory. The correspondent urges the establishment of supply and repair stations on these routes as soon as possible and the appointment of an Imperial Air Commission to decide what proportion of cost should be borne by the Dominions and the Colonies and to resolve on the standardisation of one type of engine and aeroplane for the route.

The correspondent contends that there must be a standard British engine for the whole Empire because the stations on the Imperial air routes would be unable to stock spare parts for more than one type of engine and would not be staffed with mechanics expert in more than one machine. The immediate adoption of a standard engine would compel other countries using the British routes to adopt British engines and British machines giving the British industry practical monopoly of commercial aeroplanes in the eastern hemisphere. The correspondent concludes by emphasising the strategic value of the above routes enabling the Imperial air forces speedily to concentrate on Egypt.

BRITISH POST-WAR TRADE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., March 14.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the Government was taking steps to carry out the post-war trade policy already announced by the Premier.

BATTLE FLEET IN MEDITERRANEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., March 14.

MALTA.—It has been definitely decided that the battle fleet in the Mediterranean shall consist of the Emperor of India the Benbow, the Marlborough the Iron Duke, the Centurion and the Ajax.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

FOUND SHOT THROUGH EYE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March, 12.

Shortly after 9 o'clock on Wednesday night a tragic incident occurred at a boarding house in Mangoe Lane, when a European named E. H. Miller was found lying shot through the head with a single-barrelled gun by his side. It appears that Mr. Miller, who was an ex-railway employee, had been living in this boarding house for the past three years. He retired to his room after dinner last night and the inmates of the house were startled, after a while, by the report of a gun. The landlady's son was the first to arrive on the scene and found Mr. Miller seated on a chair in the dressing room shot through the left eye, the bullet issuing from the frontal bone. The deceased apparently pulled the trigger with his toe. Immediately after the discovery, the police were communicated with, who on arrival held an investigation.

LANDHOLDERS' CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March, 14.

A conference of the members of the All-India Land-holders' Association was held this evening at Durbhunga Camp at Delhi under the presidency of the Maharaja of Durbhunga. The Maharaja in the course of his speech referred to many questions vitally affecting the interests of land-holders. He said the Zamindars must take active part in public life. Among the several resolutions that were passed one asked for the provision of adequate representation of land-holders in the reformed councils and the another urged the need for a journal to serve as their organ.

FIRE IN A SHIP'S HOLD.

About 1 a.m., on Thursday S.S. Thessalia berthed in No. 14 shed, Alexandra Dock, caught fire. The fire started in No. 2 hold of the ship and quickly extended to No. 3 hold, which contained a mixed cargo consisting of hay, lubricating oil, casks of cement, clothes, boots, railway trucks and other inflammable goods, all belonging to Government.

The Port Trust Fire Brigade was at once informed. Engines from Mandvi, Babula Tank Road, Bhuleswar, Gowalia Tank, Haines Road, Fort, Chinchpokli and Byculla instantly arrived on the scene. The fire however, was not put out until 10 a.m. It is reported that one of the Fire Brigade lascars was overpowered and sent to Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

The cause of the fire is not known.

The loss is estimated to be very great

Official and Personal

In response to the recent appeal of his Excellency the Viceroy, his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and £4,000 sterling to the King George's Fund for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen.

It is understood Sir Alexander Cardew will act during the interregnum between Lord Pentland's departure and Lord Willingdon's arrival in the middle of April.

MR. WACHA AND SIR DINSHAW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Out of several speeches made on the Budget in the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha's speech is of outstanding interest. He has congratulated the Finance Minister on his illuminating Budget which he, for one, has blessed. The Budget is remarkable, if for anything, for its enormous provisions for military and railway expenditure. On both of these heads of expenditure Mr. Wacha had for years written and spoken very strongly. To find the very same man blessing a budget which makes enormously large provisions for expenditure on army and railways and making a speech which would take words out of the mouth of European official and non-official members of Council is a thing which would astound anybody.

He has defended the provision for the enormous military expenditure on the ground that these were extraordinary times and security from external aggression and preservation of internal law and order necessitated such a huge and colossal Bill of payment for the army. Now, Sir, does Sir D. E. Wacha suggest that all the expenses of the army are required for the aforesaid purposes? Is the army in India to be maintained only for the necessity of India's or for Britain's Imperial purposes also? If the army is to be maintained not only for the purposes of the protection of India, but also for the purposes of the Empire, is it fair and equitable that the whole burden should be borne by poor India? Mr. Wacha in his paper prepared for the Deccan Sabha in 1911 states:—

"The Imperial Policy in reference to the maintenance of its supremacy as an Asiatic Power in the East requires to be so far modified as to diminish to a large extent the financial liabilities and obligations it imposes—liabilities and obligations which equitably fall on the British Treasury."

The frontiers of India by the present Imperial Policy of England are sought to be extended to Mesopotamia, South Persia and East Africa. The army in India, it appears, is to be maintained on such a footing as to protect the British Empire in those countries. It does not appear what benefit India is to have out of the large armies to be maintained out of the monies of Indian taxpayers and what benefit the Indians are to receive out of these added burdens on their shoulders. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha owes a debt to the public whom he has led by his speeches and writings to believe that India was grossly and unfairly treated in the matter of military expenditure by the Government of Great Britain and the Government of India, to say how he has now changed his views on the subject.

He has quoted the following passage of Mr. Buchanan a member of the Welby Commission with approval in his said paper. "On general grounds and from our recent experience of the help that India's military strength can give to the Empire, it is established beyond question that India's strength is the Empire's strength and that in discharging these Imperial duties India has a fair claim that part of the burden should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. There may be difficulties as to the method of making the charge and the amount. As to the equity of the claim on the part of India there can be no doubt." Why has not Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha opposed the grant of such a large amount for the army and recommended that a substantial portion of the expenditure should be borne by England and for that arrangements might be made by the Government of India with the Government of Great Britain?

In 1909 in a Pamphlet issued by Mr. Wacha he has stated that Railways in India were being built at a breathless pace and the claims of irrigation were neglected. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha now says that he feels convinced that the expenditure that was going to be incurred was absolutely necessary by reason of the enormous depreciation of Railway Stock and the depletion thereof on account of the transplantation of Railway material to Mesopotamia. Why should the people of India bear the costs of Railway materials taken away to Mesopotamia? India has not yet become the Mandatory Power in Mesopotamia. It will not become so till the Peace Conference has settled the question and the Government of India has proved its fitness to be the Mandatory Power by passing the Rowlatt Bills:—

Sir Dinshaw Wacha says:—

That Railways must be put in such a position, so that they could carry in a cheaper way and it was for the cheapening of the food that this expenditure was required.

Mr. Wacha in his evidence before the Welby Commission said:—

"But I may be permitted to observe that in the present deteriorated condition of Indian Agriculture when there is not enough grain produced to fully suffice for the entire population per annum, it is of greater importance to construct irrigation works than Railways. It should be remembered that even protective Railways against famine, however, largely constructed would give no help to the people in famine-stricken Districts; whenever a serious famine of the intensity now prevailing may occur if there be not adequate surplus of grain to carry from one province to another. What is more essential is to stimulate the food supply.

Mr. Wacha in his paper on India Railway Finance says:—

"In short, as in many other matters, so in connection with Railways, it is the foreign exploiter who calls the tune, but it is the indigenous taxpayer who is called upon to pay the piper. A policy so flagrantly unjust demands complete condemnation. It is another of those minor acts of financial injustice which create dissatisfaction and aggravate the sullenness prevailing in the land."

"It is much to be wished that our far-sighted and sober Indian politicians will now turn attention to the problem of economic salvation of the country. At present India is the slave of British capitalists. Is the slavery to last for ever?"

So wrote Mr. Wacha in 1909. Will Sir Dinshaw Wacha answer the query in 1919?—Yours, etc.

M. M. PAKVASA.

Bombay, March 13.

THE NEW TRAM-CAR RULE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the 1st instant, the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Electric and Tramway Co., has prevented people from standing in the rear gangway of the tram, giving for his reasons that twenty-five new cars are now on the lines. From what I saw yesterday, I am certain that the Traffic Manager has been quite misguided in issuing this unnecessary rule, which has only put people into the greatest inconvenience. People who are in the habit of travelling by tram assure me that ever since this new rule has been established the greatest hardship has been experienced by the public. It is inconceivable that the Traffic Manager should have really imagined that the running of twenty-five new cars would cope with the enormous traffic of this city. Why, if a hundred new cars were added they would not make any appreciable difference to the overcrowding of cars. When standing at the rear was allowed people could at least manage somehow or other to find room, but now it is impossible to secure a seat in any car unless one can afford to wait an hour or more at a station. People who had transfer tickets yesterday told me that they have had to wait over an hour before getting a seat. At the Bori Bunder Junction, I had to wait one hour and a quarter and even then I did not succeed in getting a seat in a Parel car and I had to take a Museum-West car and come back in it in order to get to Byculla. School children were waiting from 4-30 p.m., and many of them did not succeed in getting a car at 7-15 p.m., when I left the junction. You will surely admit, Sir, that this is an intolerable state of affairs and it is questionable whether one man can take upon himself to put the public of such a large city into such trouble. I am writing this with the hope that these lines will be read by some members of the Corporation who, I trust, will see into the matter at once. The Bombay public is very patient but there is a limit to everything. The sooner this unnecessary rule is abolished the better it will be for all concerned. I am sure you will hear hundreds of complaints on the subject from your readers before long.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

Byculla, March 13.

G. I. P. LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While I was reading your issue of Monday last, I saw an article written by A Passenger with regard to the inconvenience experienced by passengers stopping at Thana, Ghatkopar, Sion, Matunga, especially students and other people who have their attendance in their respective places of work at 10-30 a.m., as the present arrangement of the local trains by the G. I. P. Ry. is a very inconvenient one. I may say here that though I agree with my friend as to the irregularity in the running of the local trains in the G. I. P., I cannot at all agree with him in his argument that the present change in the time table of the local service is not a satisfactory one. I am a daily passenger, who stops at Matunga since 1916, and although the time table of the local service in the G. I. P. gets a new sheet every quarter, I have not upto now seen such a splendid arrangement of the local trains with the exception that instead of there being an interval of an hour between 8.18. and 9.19 in the morning, the Railway authorities can arrange to run a local train, either a Thana local or a Kurla local, during the interval. I should also like to bring to the notice of the Railway authorities the late arrivals of the trains and if this is remedied, I think there should not be the least grudge with regard to the running of the trains. I agree and sympathise with the Railway authorities that at present it will not be possible for them to increase their local service on account of shortage, but I do not think that they will be out of pocket, if the local service is put right, just as the B. B. and C. I. Ry., which, in such a crowded City as Bombay, is a very important one. In conclusion I may add that the railway cannot and will not be able to look to the convenience of a handful of passengers, but only to the public at large and I therefore think, seeing the present arrangement of local service, that the Railway authorities have done their best to meet the local service at such a critical time as this.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. K.

Matunga, March 12.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent A Passenger has clearly stated in your issue of 9th instant the hardships felt by the passengers of the intermediate stations of the G. I. P. Ry. As far as I know this is the mischief played most by the Thana Ry. Passengers Association, who have arranged to have for themselves four trains to leave Thana at 9, 9-22, 9-28 and 9-34, the last three leaving their station at intervals of 6 minutes each and the other two leaving at 9-28 and 9-34, being fast, so that the Thana passengers by starting at 9 a.m. 9-28, 9-34 and 9-22 can reach Sori Bunder at 10, 10-11, 10-18 and 10-25, while the intermediate station passengers have to take their chance in the first train or go late by going in the last. I do not know how the Traffic Manager, who is a kindhearted and shrewd man, can have been imposed upon by these self men. The old timetable of 1918 was suitable to all stations, giving a special fast to Kalyan and Thana passengers. If these passengers want to start late and reach early, let them have their 78 Up run from Kalyan instead of from Thana, but to give two to Thana and Kalyan each at the expense of other intermediate stations is I think total injustice to the passengers of these intermediate stations. The Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Ry. I hope will try to modify the time table to suit all and not to particular stations.—Yours, etc.,

INCONVENIENCED.

Bombay, March 12.

CATHOLICS AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with great interest the able letter you reproduced from the "Anglo-Lusitano" of the 1st instant regarding "Catholics and Politics." In writing this, I would like to emphasize a few points mentioned by the writer of that letter. The Catholics are anxious to secure communal representation in the new Council on the ground that they are Catholics and because other communities have little sympathy with them. This, indeed, is a very high ambition. The Catholics here, that is to say, those who are British subjects, are divided into three broad communities which have little or nothing in common except their religion. The East Indian Catholics, to which Dr. D'Monte belongs, number a few thousands scattered over Bombay and the villages of Salsette. The Manglorians, to which Dr. C. Fernandes belongs, are mostly birds of passage here, their permanent home being Mangalore, Karwar and other places in the South; and the Malabar Coast Catholics, who include the decendants of the Goanese Catholics born in British India. Dr. D'Monte, in his memorial has, of course, the East Indian Community in mind, as he can hardly expect to be a leader of the Manglorians, Coasters and Goanes, who do not know him. Dr. Fernandes is known to the members of his own community and such other Catholics as he may have had occasion to attend professionally. The Coasters do not know, and do not care to know either of them. Such is the communal narrow-mindedness here, a relic of the caste system, that still prevails in these Catholic communities, that the member of one community hardly has any intercourse with that of another. The East Indian Catholics, therefore, on whose behalf Dr. D'Monte pleads in the memorial in question, represent an insignificant section of the population of this presidency. As a community they are rightly or wrongly considered to be much less advanced than the others, by reason, that their education has been sadly neglected, and they are a people without push and ambition. Being a good deal under the influence of their priests, who maintain them above all, in a theological environment of the year 1600, we find the inevitable result of such a state of things in the subservient, timid and bigotted attitude of most of the members of that community. "I. F." says that being in a minority they cannot of themselves exercise any pressure upon the Government. "If they hold aloof from other communities they can only hope to secure a share of the loaves and fishes distributed by Government by enlisting the good will of the latter." This indeed, is really the policy of this small community. The few leaders among them never miss the opportunity of securing the favour of the authorities, even at the risk of displeasing their countrymen and going against national aspirations "I. F." has drawn attention to the fact that they were the first to side with the moderates in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme Quite So. In the Willingdon Memorial affair, many well known, or supposed to be well known Catholics, made a show that they were great admirers, of the Government of Lord Willingdon. That evening many of them were to be found on the steps of the Town Hall fawning before the supporters of the requisition. As "I. F." says, the whole of India have raised their voices against the Rowlatt Bills, but though every East Indian must be denouncing (I know many who do) these Bills in his heart not one of them will have the courage to express his views publicly. On the contrary, if the opportunity were given, they would not hesitate to show that they support these Bill through fear of displeasing the authorities. No wonder that these people are anxious to secure communal representation in the new council as the real cause of the want of sympathy of other communities towards them is not their religion, which nobody troubles about but their cringing and abject policy which has displeased the other communities. Of late, the Catholics have adopted a new policy of claiming to be Catholics first and Indians afterwards. With all due respect to their venerable religion, one would like to know why they should receive any special consideration simply because they are Catholics. In every act of theirs they parade their religious designation of "Catholic" and wish due notice to be taken of the fact. Let any Indian seek communal representation if he thinks that he takes enough interest in national questions as to entitle him to receive the support, of not only his coreligionists, but all. Search such a man in the ranks of the Catholics here you will not find him—Mr. Joseph Baptista in the only exception, though it is true, he is not a *persona grata* with his people, because he does not hold the antiquated theological notions of the year 1600 which have hardly made any progress in this community for the last three centuries.—Yours, etc.,

READER.

Byculla, 11 March.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."

The Bombay Players have only two nights more in which to charm the audiences with their latest popular production. This delightful Comic Opera improves nightly which is saying much in view of their excellent first night last Tuesday. To-night H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd will pay a visit to the Theatre which had to be postponed from last night in connection with Lord Jellicoe's visit. The final performance will take place to-morrow, Sunday, at 5-30, when a Special Matinee will be given in aid of the Famine Fund.

IMPERIAL.

The Imperial are showing to-night a great Italian production, entitled "Samson", a story of love and intrigue, full of pathos and sensation. This photoplay depicts the marvellous feats of strength of a modern Herculis. An unscrupulous Duke intrigues to deprive a little Princess of her rightful heritage, and hatches a plot to put her out of his way. The little Princess undergoes innumerable hardships, but is eventually rescued by the modern Herculis, who performs the most sensational feats of strength, which will grip the audience from beginning to end. It is a film-story replete with thrills. The programme includes Pathe Gazette, giving the world's notable current news in pictures.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Salisbury Plate.

REDSPEAR	1
MISS ROLLESTONE	2
NERISSA	3

The Birmingham Plate.

SOUTH STAR	1
PEACH MELBA	2

The Shiraz Plate.—Division I.

HADOOR	1
ROSE HILL	2
GOOD MORNING	3

Good Luck Fluke.

The Shiraz Plate.—Division II.

KOKAB	1
VICTOR	2
ORPHAN	3

The Shiraz Plate.—Division III.

AYR LADDIE	1
WINNING POST	2
SIR MARTIN	3

The Beyrut Plate.—Division I.

KITCHENER	1
TIGER	2
TARDEO	3

The Beyrut Plate.—Division II.

GAY PETER	1
ASFOOR	2
COMPANION	3

The Beyrut Plate.—Division III.

RED ACE	1
MUMTAZ	2
EASTERN STAR	3

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

It was about this time last year that Lady Willingdon induced General Nawabsada Saidullah Khan, the shining sporting spirit of Bhopal, to present a Challenge Cup for an Open Polo Tournament in Bombay. The General, with sterling sportsmanship, instantly responded. Armed with a cheque for Rs. 2,000 Lady Willingdon purchased a really magnificent cup from Calcutta of that value, and last year it was competed for at the Willingdon Sports Club. On that occasion only three teams fought out the issue, and a team from Poona, comprising Major Loring R. E., (1) Major Hunter R. E. (2), Colonel Conway-Gordon, Skinner's Horse (2) and Captain Nethersole 25th Cavalry F. F. (Back) knocked smoke out of the Willingdon Sports Club team with a score of 14 goals to nil, and then wiped out a team from Deolali. On the present occasion only three teams entered. It was in the nature of things for Bhopal to be represented, but it was equally sporting of H. H. the Rajah of Baria to have brought down a team, and to have played in it himself.

The game was timed for 5 p.m. yesterday, but as H. E. the Governor was anxious for diversion from the political toils of the Bombay Legislative Council, and desired to witness the game, it commenced half an hour later, when his Excellency was on the scene.

The game was fraught with disaster for the game Barias from start to finish as will be noticed from the following report. The Bhopalese made a brave show throughout, and at no stage of the game allowed their opponents to have a look in:—

BHOPAL.

1. Jem. M. Ishak.
2. Prince Hamidullah Khan.
3. Ress. Goolam Mahomed.

Back Hussein.

BARIA.

1. H. H. the Rajah Saheb.
2. Thakore Phatishal.
3. Abdul Mujeed.

Back.—Malek Alirajpore.

Umpires:—Captain Crawford and Captain Nethersole.

THE GAME.

First Chukker.—The chukker opened with very determined attacks on both posts. Baria missed fire on two occasions having been hit wide on two occasions. Then Bhopal had run down to their opponents' end and Prince Hamidullah had a shy at goal, but missed by an inch. On the ball being in play again Jemadar Mahomed Ishak got on to it and with a clear drive hit it through the posts. Baria now put on a spurt and at once worked up to the Bhopal posts but they were out of luck, the ball having been the Malik wide off the mark. The next minute Bhopal went spiritedly to work and Ress. Goolam Mahomed scored a second goal.

Bhopal ..... 2 goals.
Baria ..... Nil

Second Chukker.—Baria, determined to draw blood, made a rush for the Bhopal citadel, but they were unfortunate. No sooner they were in dangerous proximity to the Bhopal posts, Mahomed Ishak chipped in, and with a neat back-hander drove the ball to mid-ground where it was bowled along the Prince who, with a straight drive, scored. Two minutes later, after considerable manoeuvring, Bhopal had a clear field to score again.

Bhopal ..... 2 goals.
Baria ..... Nil.

Third Chukker.—This chukker opened with some very vigorous play on the part of both teams who made remarkably fast runs up and down the ground but neither got near enough to the mark to be able to score. But Bhopal finding an opening, quickly took advantage of it, and Goolam Mahomed, with a succession of drives, hit a goal. The remainder of the chukker was destitute of any sort of sensational play.

Bhopal ..... 1 goal.
Baria ..... Nil.

Fourth Chukker.—After the usual breather, the teams set out for battle in the fourth chukker. Baria opened the attack, but the situation was not by any means distressing to Bhopal who, a few seconds later had a run down to the Baria end, and scored. They followed up this triumph in less than a minute by scoring twice in rapid succession. Atrocious bad luck attended the Barias. They made several attempts to get free of their duck's egg but failed. Bhopal eventually cut all the work and hit two goals in quick succession.

Bhopal ..... 5 goals.
Baria ..... Nil.

Fifth Chukker.—Bhopal made the pace from the hit-off with Mahomed Ishak at the field, but he missed fire at the mouth of the goal when the Prince galloped up unchallenged and drove the ball through. Half a minute later there was once again a melee near the Baria posts, but Baria found relief when the Rajah broke in and worked the ball down to the opposite end. Baria now made every possible effort to score but they were outwitted by Bhopal who kept them on springs during the rest of the chukker.

Bhopal ..... 1 goal.
Baria ..... Nil.

Sixth Chukker.—Baria went to work with more than ordinary determination in this chukker and would undoubtedly have filled up their blank sheet if luck had not been against them. Time after time they had a shy at the Bhopal posts, but Bhopal was unyielding and at length, when the coast was clear, the Malik drove the ball to the mouth of the Baria goal, and the Thakore hit it through the posts. Half a minute later the chukker and game ended:—

Bhopal ..... 13 goals.
Baria ..... Nil.

PROMOTION OF SUB-INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 9th instant, one of your correspondents had given nice arguments for the increase in the pay of the Bombay District Police Sub-Inspectors, and your remark stating that the increment in the wages had become in the higher officials in that department only was very just.

A Sub-Inspector of any grade gets Rs. 15 for house-allowance or conveyance-allowance as it is called. Is it now possible to keep a pair of horses in these days when the grass has gone so dear and the prices of the gram so high?

The highest post that an Indian can hope for in this department is that of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Formerly this post was not in existence, and the Inspectors could at least hope for the post of the Assistant Superintendent of Police though none has yet reached up to it except one or two. Now it is a great mystery why this post was created at all! Why the Government went into this much expense? If the Government wanted to elevate the position of the Indian Police Sub-Inspectors or the Inspectors, it could easily have been done, by liberally giving them the posts of Assistant Superintendent of Police? But then where could be the difference between the white skin and the black skin.

It is a thing of great interest to note now, that some of the posts of the Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors are going to be reduced altogether. If it is true, why was, then, all the fuss of the Nasik Police Training School, made? Where was the necessity of creating to many Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, obstructing the way of the promotions of the poor head constables and constables? The Nasik Police Training School, has affected these poor fellows adversely; and moreover the object of starting this school, has not in the least been fulfilled. Now if at all any posts are to be reduced, any sensible man who has thought over this question of the Bombay District Police, would suggest that the all the posts of the Assistant Superintendents of Police, who have got very little more to do than to "forward with complaints", should be reduced, the posts of the Deputy Superintendents should be next to the Superintendent of Police. The Sub-Inspectors who are really responsible for the Talukas in their charge should be liberally paid.—Yours, etc.

B. G. CHIKERUR.

March 11.

A REGULAR SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I cannot help smiling when I read those demobilisation grouses by the New Army chaps, which appear in your valuable paper. I would be very thankful to you, if you would be kind enough to put my own case into print, just to let some of them see that they have very little to grouse about. I am a Regular Soldier, and came out to India at the age of 17 years. I am now 28 years of age, and during the past 12 years, I have had no chance of seeing England. During the last 3 years, I have been stationed about 11 miles outside that beautiful place called Aden, where we have been up against it force of Turks, Arabs, and Somalis. At present I am in Poona awaiting to proceed to Bombay, to embark for Aden again. I should like to give you an idea of what Aden is like. There is nothing but rocks, and sand, to be seen, no places of amusements except a Y. M. C. A. Hut, which has started since the Armistice terms were signed. Green goggles are issued to all of us to protect the eyes, and each man receives a pound of ice per day in rations. On account of the sand we have to march over, we wear short putties just high enough to keep the sand out of the tops of the boots. Green vegetables are seldom seen there. During the monsoon weather, we get blinded with sand, which blows in through the huts night, and day, making the troops unrecognisable, as this sand is so dirty. I have just finished a 30 days war leave to India, which was granted me, as compensation for doing 3 years in a place like that. If the men who do all the grousing were unfortunate enough to be stationed in Aden, they would, not be able to write to papers, as the nearest paper is 7 days journey away from Aden, and they would find the Regimental Censorship, a bit too swift for them to attempt to get any articles through. Since I have been in Poona, I see that the troops have been undergoing, a medical inspection, to see if they are medically fit to do another hot season out here, but, as they have not taken the trouble medically to examine myself, it is evidently a foregone conclusion that if a chap can do 11 years out, one more, or less won't hurt him. I hope this article will not be taken as a grouse, as I found that grousing is not much good a long time back. I just want to shew that the Kitchener's Man, has no more to say than the regular, when the subject is 'Blighty, and I consider it is up to all to carry on until Peace Terms are settled at least. Besides everyone cannot go Home at the same time. Just to wind up I should like to say that I know at least 4 men who have not seen their wives for 11 years and they are all Regular Soldiers.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE REGULARS.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March, 12.

Another rise in price was shown on the rice market to-day, the March quotation being Rs. 335, April Rs. 337, May Rs. 339 and three months Rs. 336. Small mills were quoted at Rs. 342-8, Rs. 335 and some business was done for March at Rs. 335 and April at Rs. 340. No. C. I. F. business was done. Europe No. 2 quality was sold for March and April delivery being Rs. 367-8. Paddy is very firm at Rs. 198 rail and Rs. 188 boat.

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Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE ensures a healthy mind in a healthy body, restores the tone of the nervous system, replenishes the blood with its most important ingredient, imparts virility to brain, body, nerves and muscles, and keeps all regular users "as fit as a fiddle." For over 50 years its success has been unfailing. Throughout the world this famous specific is recognised as pre-eminently the best of all remedies for nervous weakness. It is the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world, and the never failing friend of all who suffer from:
NERVOUS DEBILITY — LACK OF VIGOUR.
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Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne
In wholesale from Chemists and Stores everywhere

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 7.)

"last by six annas per piece. 40 inches by 18 yards Mulls have shewn a decline of eight annas. 51 inches by 19 yards Sacharilla heading Mulls have been sold at Rs. 12-8-0 per piece. 54 and 60 inches by 20 yards Fine Mulls have also been easier. In 27 inches Mainsooks the price has gone down by two annas per piece.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Sunday and Monday next owing to *"Holi"* and *"Shri Dolotsav"* holidays.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins:	Yds:	Rs.	as.	p:
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Farl No. 2000	39	27½/8	16	12	0
" 100000	45	"	17	8	0
" No. 32000	45	"	15	0	0
" 2800	37	"	16	0	0
" No. 2780	39	"	16	12	0
Graham's "Yellow Horse"	43	36			
" No. 2310	44	36½	19	0	0
Dewhurst's "BSE"	36	"	24	0	0
" "BB"	38	36½	20	8	0
" "Rapee No. 5	39	"	20	8	0
Bates' No. 12638	41	37½/8			
Bombay Co.'s No. 2500	44	28½	19	14	0
" No. 1500	39	37½/8	15	0	0
" No. 6600	38	37½/8	16	12	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	37½/8	16	12	0
" " 4462	41	"			
" " 1566	33	37/37½			
Barker's " 551	38	37½/8			
Lyon's "Chunker"	39	"	16	12	0
Fleming's No. 1905	46	36			
GREY DRILLS—					
Peppercell "Dragon"	29	40	26	0	0
Ralli's Mushki No. 425	29	40	16	0	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29	40	23	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45	22	9	5	0
" " 15	40	22	8	5	0
" " 138	40	22	7	8	0
" " 636	44	22	7	10	0
GREY MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 1080	30	18	2	10	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32	42	27	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	40	34	0	0
H.B.T.C. XXXX	"	"	31	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	"	"			
Ralli's No. 9689	33	40			
Forbes K.B. 100	35	40			
" 151	33	40			
Horrockses "O"	36	40	33	0	0
" "AI"	"	"	35	0	0
" "MO"	"	"	37	0	0
" "MH"	"	"	33	0	0
" "MA"	"	"	40	0	0
" "M2"	"	"	41	0	0
" "EF"	"	"	46	0	0
" "EI"	"	"	49	0	0
" "MO"	"	"	55	0	0
" "AO"	"	"	60	0	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's Nos. 6	41	18			
" 60	46	18			
" 600	51	19	12	8	0
" No. 6000	56	18	14	0	0
" Nos. 101/202/303/40/45	50	18			
" No. 404	55	18	8	12	0
" No. 88	58	20			
" No. 1270	37	18			
" "Sun Ticket"	"	"			
" No. 55	50	18			
" Nos. 50/55/60/40"/45"	50	18	8	12	0
" No. 818	39	20			
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54	20			
" No. 350 (6 lines)	40	18	14	8	0
" No. 385 (6 lines)	50	20	15	8	0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"	"	16	8	0
" No. 1440	36	20	5	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1250	27	18	4	0	0
" 9566/9766/9866	"	"			
" No 95	58	20	8	12	0
" No. 66999	40	18	6	8	0
" No. 84999	"	"	9	12	0
" No. 775	46	18	7	8	0
" No. 875	45	18			
" No. 975	50	18			
" No. 615	58	20	8	0	0
Graham's "Balcon"	58	20	8	12	0
" Nos.0/99/999/40"/45"	50	18			
" No. 9999	55	18			
" No. 142]	34	18			
" No. 850	36	18	8	0	0
Macdonald's No. 64	68	20			
Greaves' No. 5060	27	18	3	8	0
WHITENAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's Nos 7070/9090	27	18	4	3	0
" Nos. 7/27	"	"			
" Nos. 88/98	"	"			
" Nos. 61/81	"	"			
" No. 9999	"	"			
" No. 1900	"	"	3	13	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38	22	7	8	0
Graham's Nos 88/8888	28	18	5	0	0
" " 199/139	"	"			
" 95950/97970	"	"			
" Saraswati"	38	18	10	0	0
" "Tippoo" W/WWW	36	18	7	12	0
" No. 50000	"	"	8	0	0
" Nos. 33340/38850/-33860			3	4	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	2	18	4	2	0
Greaves' Nos. 30080/50000			4	3	0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38	22			
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26	18	4	2	0
S.W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820					
"Meter Cat"	26	18	4	2	0

The above quotations are on bazar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 14.

We have no change to report in our market which ruled quiet but steady throughout the week, with small demand owing to approaching Holi Holidays, and with arrival of s.s. Nairang, with 55,000 bags of Java sugar, dealers have gone rather nervous and White Java changed hands amongst dealers at 29s. to 28s. 8d., F. B. Harbour. Calcutta and Karachi markets are also easier without any business doing. Java market remains steady and Importers were trying for new crop, but so far no business is reported.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 21-8-0 to 21-12-0 equal to 28s. 9d. F. B. H. stocks 70,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 19-14-0 equal to 26s. F. B. H. stocks 2,500 bags.

Soft Rs. 23-0-0 equal to 31s. F. B. H. stocks 3,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 21-0-0 to 21-8-0 stocks 295,000 bags.

Mauritius Syprus Rs. 28-0-0 to 20-8-0 stocks 5,000 bags.

T M O Rs. 21-8-0 to 21-12-0 equal to 28/9

Brown Rs. 19-14-0 equal to 26/- F. B. H.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated 6th February, 1919, write:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £80,460,890, an increase of £628,040 as compared with last week's return. This total is about eight millions above the record created in October last.

The West African Gold output for December, 1918, was £112,621, as compared with £122,602 for December, 1917, and £108,796 for November, 1918. The output for the year 1918 was £1,333,553 as compared with £1,529,977 for the year 1917.

CURRENCY.

News has been received that Italy is now issuing subsidiary coins in iron and nickel.

It is reported from the U. S. A. that the American Army of Occupation will be paid in French notes of the approximate value of 10, 20 and 40 cents., and that it is the first occasion that the French Government has issued any lower denomination than five francs.

SILVER.

The condition of the market is unaltered, the anticipated reduction, to compensate for reduced rates of freight from America, has not yet taken place.

The Foreign Trade of China (exclusive of bullion) during the last seven years was as follows:—

	Net Imports.	Net Exports.	Excess Imports.
	£	£	£
1911	63,628,338	50,704,816	12,924,122
1912	72,000,093	56,542,957	15,457,091
1913	80,103,508	60,915,941	25,187,567
1914	74,564,285	47,116,453	27,447,832
1915	58,939,819	54,321,069	4,618,750
1916	86,067,833	80,299,561	5,768,272
1917	119,072,400	110,301,853	8,770,547

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—14,720, Jan. 15; 14,889, Jan. 22; 14,974, Jan. 31.

Silver coin and bullion in India—2,118, Jan. 15; 2,023, Jan. 22; 1,995, Jan. 31.

Silver coin and bullion out of India—1,032, Jan. 15; 1,101, Jan. 22; 1,217, Jan. 31.

Gold coin and bullion in India—1,890, Jan. 15; 1,890, Jan. 22; 1,892, Jan. 31.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—12, Jan. 15; 12, Jan. 22; 12, Jan. 31.

Securities (Government of India)—1,418, Jan. 15; 1,608, Jan. 22; 1,608, Jan. 31.

Securities (British Government)—8,250, Jan. 15; 8,250, Jan. 22; 8,250, Jan. 31.

No fresh news has been cabled as to the stock in Shanghai which consisted of about 27,250,000 ounces in sycee and 12,200,000 dollars on the 25th ultimo.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

Jan. 31—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 1—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 3—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 4—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 5—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 6—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—48.437d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

STERLING TRANSFER ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 13th March 1919:—

Total amount of tenders received Calcutta, £25,000; Bombay, £110,000; total, £135,000.

Total amount accepted Calcutta, £25,000; Bombay, £110,000; total £135,000.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Mar. 14th.

		Total up-to-date. Rs.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	..
Cash Certificates	„ 2,534-4	„ 8,76,900-4
Total	.. 2,534-4	8,76,900-4

PRINCIPAL CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

The principal changes in the Select Committee's report include option to a business whose accounting year ends on any date other than 31st March to make up accounts for the additional period up to 31st March and take profits of the accounting period as twelve parts of the number of months in the total period, the standard profits of a business to be the amount calculated at ten per cent. or at such rate not being less than 10 per cent. as may be prescribed on the capital or at the option of the assessee, the aggregate of half of profits assessed for 1913, 1914, and any two only of 1915, 1916, 1917. Depreciation of assets may include allowance for cost of replacements in the accounting period.

The amended bill provides that at the option of the appellant his case shall be either disposed of by the chief revenue authority or referred to board of revenues consisting of three or, at the option of the Local Government of four persons, at least two not in Government service. Persons chargeable to duty have been relieved of the obligation to give notice of the fact to the Collector. Assessees have been allowed two months instead of one to comply with the Collector's notice calling for returns. When the excess profits duty is greater than the supertax, the latter is not payable vice versa. Any sum paid as excess profits duty shall be allowed as deduction in calculating income tax.

Messrs. Hogg and Ironside and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis have signed the report subject to a minute of dissent in which they express the opinion that the bill should contain a provision for a refund by Government of any amount of duty which it may yield in excess of six millions net required and expressed the regret for the opportunity not been taken to abolish the Super-Tax, as it applied to incomes of firms and companies.

A URAN SCANDAL.'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be glad to know that the Agricultural Engineer paid a visit to Uran last week in connection with the scarcity of water prevailing there. He had sent a boring machine in advance to the Mahalkari of Uran with instructions to start operations in Zaskhar, where Mr. Mohamed Amin Bhaiji was carrying on excavations for a large public well. The Engineer on his arrival in Uran visited Zaskhar, Jasai and Phoonda which are at some distance from Uran and came to the conclusion that these places were suffering the most and required immediate help. He therefore gave orders to his men to start boring operations in Zaskhar. But strange to say, the Mahalkari had allowed the machine to remain idle for three or four days and then planted it in a private well in the town of Uran itself, although he knew very well that the real trouble was not at Uran but at Zaskhar, Jasai and Phoonda, and he, as a responsible officer, ought to have planted the boring machine in Zaskhar, with a view to give relief to all these places where excavations are being carried on Uran itself is better off and has water in sufficient quantity to last three months. The Agricultural Engineer took the Mahalkari to task for his arbitrariness, to which he replied that he had instructions from the Collector to start boring operations where he (the Mahalkari) thought proper. Even if we admit for a moment that the town of Uran needed attention first, I fail to understand how the Mahalkari was justified in planting the machine in a private well, when there already exists a Municipal tank about a hundred yards from it. The Agricultural Engineer, however, could do nothing. He gave instructions to the Mahalkari to remove the machine from the well as soon as they had bored 50 feet, and to plant it in Zaskhar. The Engineer then left. This scarcity of water means a matter of life and death to the people of Zaskhar and the other places in the Kharpatti, and the Mahalkari's wilful neglect in delaying operations, where they were most needed, ought to receive the attention of Government.—Yours, etc.,

ZULAL.

Bombay, March 1.

"THE BOYS IN INDIA."

A SOLDIER'S MOTHER'S PLEA.

The following letter from "A Mother" appears in one of the Home papers:—

"Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper with reference to the "boys" in India. I am glad to see Mr. Clapperton has taken the matter up, and hope all the fathers, mothers, and wives will rally round and give their signatures to the petition he is sending to Parliament on their behalf.

Surely these men have done their "bit." For more than four years they have patiently endured the hardships of exile in a distant part of our Empire without even the possibility of once getting home on leave.

We are told that the return of our "boys" from India depends on securing sufficient volunteers to take their places. Why not take some of the conscripts with a year's or less service who are now getting demobilised and finding "soft jobs."

I am confident this letter expresses the opinion of hundreds whose boys have been away from their homes and families since 1914.

"BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Native General Library, the oldest public library in Bombay, is at present in a sad plight, for one reason or another. The oldest subscribers, like myself, who have struck to the institution so far, have been seriously thinking of resigning as a result of the prevailing unsatisfactory management of affairs. All complaints have been unheeded.

I am particularly referring to the reading room branch of that institution located at the corner of Chandanwadi. The lighting arrangements here are so bad as to drive members and subscribers from the room in utter disgust. The lamps in use are bad enough in all conscience. Why cannot the management arrange to have gas or electric lights which will not, I think, add to a great extent to its expenditure? Members and subscribers have to wend their way up the two stairs in utter darkness to reach the reading room. At times there is an old blackened hurricane lamp suspended at the bottom of the second staircase, but this lamp hardly gives enough light to exhibit its own existence. The other lamps in the two rooms are all kerosine lamps with big burners, etc., but they do not give sufficient light. The glass lamps (useless Japanese stuff) break every second day and the rooms have to remain partially in darkness for some days.

Will the management kindly look into the matter, if they do not desire that the oldest institution in Bombay should fall into disrepute?—Yours, etc.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, March 3.

"DUMPING RUBBISH BY CABLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For years past Dr. Dinsha Master has been agitating for the discontinuance of the insane practice of dumping kunchra in the heart of the city. Dr. Master's cries have been veritable cries in the wilderness. The authorities here have turned a deaf ear to the just protestations against a practice which has so seriously led to deterioration in public health. A few months ago Dr. Master again wrote a letter on the subject which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Times of India" and other papers. The present writer sent a copy of this letter from Dr. Master's pen to the National Anti-Vaccination League, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S. W. I. requesting the League to approach the Secretary of State in the matter. At the instance of the Anti-Vaccination League, London, Mr. Waterson, M.P., asked Mr. Montagu in a question in the House of Commons to call upon the Government in the interest of public health to stop dumping of cow dung in the city. The transmission by Reuter of Mr. Waterson's question and the Secretary of State's reply thereto has excited the wrath of the "Times of India" against Reuter's Agency. This question affecting the health and lives of more than a million souls comprising the population of this city appears to the "Times of India". The "Times of India" calls upon the Imperial Council to ask Reuter to refrain from transmitting what it is pleased to call unimportant questions, but which in truth are vitally important questions. Has the "Times of India" ever protested against Reuter cabling to the world the libellous and malicious slanders of Indian leaders like Mr. Tilak or Mrs. Beasant freely indulged in by some retired bureaucrat eating India's salt and afterwards apologised for?—Yours, etc.,

P. B. K.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to a leaderette by the oracle of Bori Bunder in to-day's issue wherein poor Reuter and Mr. Waterson, are both taken to task. The former for giving out to the general public what was said about Bombay Sanitation in Parliament and the latter for exposing the insanitary condition of Bombay. The oracle styles this question in the Imperial Parliament as rubbish. A bird whispers in my ears that the oracle is wrath because the officials are put to shame by such questions in Parliament. The writer calls this inquiry as rubbish. I do not know whether the writer of this leaderette has lately returned from China or Africa or that he is a long resident of civilized countries where sanitation is given a foremost place for public care. I wonder what Messrs. Curmen and Caino on the one part and Baron Reuter on the other part may be thinking of this foolish leaderette in the other world. That for the last twenty years Bombay people were clamouring for proper sanitation and having failed to get any redress some good-natured man seems to have put up Mr. Waterson to ask a question or two to Mr. Montagu as an eye-opener and this is styled by the oracle of Bori Bunder as rubbish! Oh tempora, Oh mores! Let me warn the writer of that leaderette, that the days of autocracy to shield the official defects have come to an end and any repetition of such nonsensical scribbling will have its own desert at the hand of Providence.—Yours, etc.,

MOTHER SEIGEL.

Bombay, March 7.

THE HIDES CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one of the Bombay tanners of hides and skins, I have to thank you sincerely for kindly taking up our cause and ventilating our grievances in the columns of your valued paper's issue of the 3rd instant. Before touching the broad questions of policy regarding the control of tanned hides, I would first like to give my personal experience in respect of the treatment Mr. Macfarlane meted out to the tanners.

It is a fact that the tanners received treatment at the hands of Mr. Macfarlane, during the continuance of his office as Inspector, Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller,—treatment, which was far, far from polite. He was apt to lose his temper and in the heat of excitement, which was always unprovoked, he was not at all careful of the tone and terms in which he addressed the tanners. In this connection, the following is a personal experience of my own:—

In the beginning while Mr. Macfarlane was Inspector of Hides, his office was taken up in the premises at Dharavi, occupied by Messrs. C. J. Mathews and Co. Just in front of this premises there is a vacant piece of land in which I have an interest and which was and is still in charge of the Official Receiver, High Court. Now, it so happened, that this piece of vacant land was occupied without the permission of the Official Receiver, by Mr. Macfarlane, the then Inspector of Hides, by storing on the same bags of Wattle Bark. But the Official Receiver, on information that the same vacant plot was occupied by Messrs. C. J. Mathews and Co., instead, served them with a notice to vacate the same at once and to pay compensation for the use of occupation of the same. The above firm denied their having occupied the same, but wrote that the Government department was doing it instead. In the meantime, Mr. Macfarlane, learning that I was interested in the above vacant piece of land, sent for me to his office, and demanded the use and occupation of the said land without payment of any compensation. To this, I replied that I was not the competent person to comply with his demands and pointed out to him that the proper person was the Official Receiver, and that if by the notice of the Official Receiver, Government was inconvenienced, he should settle the matter with the Receiver.

At this Mr. Macfarlane took up a bullying attitude and started insulting me by uttering a certain word. At this I remonstrated, but he repeated the insulting word. Finding it useless to remonstrate any more, I left him and then addressed him a registered letter calling upon him to withdraw the said word of insult and to make amends for the same. No reply was forthcoming for several days. I sent another letter then, calling upon him, like a gentleman to withdraw the said word, and to appologise for the same. But, sir, I am sorry to write that he did nothing of the kind.

Well in my letter to Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Indian Munitions Board along with my other grievances. I also wrote to him that "the complaints of the tanners are not listened to with attention and the treatment meted out to them is far, far, from polite. I am sorry to write that I myself on one occasion received very rude and impolite treatment, at the hands of your Deputy Controller." To this I received a reply that "the Controller of Hides will shortly be visiting Bombay, and will enquire into the nature of your complaints." I may add here that I was not the only tanner to complain to, Sir Thomas Holland, at this time, but several other tanners also complained to him.

The Controller did accordingly visit Bombay, in connection with the new scheme of the purchase of tanned hides from us. But no adequate inquiry was instituted by this high officer, and he did not even go through the nature of our complaints. During the conference we had with the Controller, the Deputy Controller on more than one occasion insulted the tanners with words like "silly," etc. All this happened in the presence of the Controller, while he was having a conference with us about the new scheme of purchase of tanned hides. It is necessary to add that all along the time while Mr. Macfarlane was at the head of department at Bombay, he kept on inconveniencing me in many other petty things. However, Sir, look at the result of our complaints to the higher authorities! That when the Controller went on leave, Mr. Marfarlane, the Deputy Controller, got a promotion and is installed as officiating Controller of Hides, which place he enjoys at the present day!—Yours, etc.,

K. A. PEERBHOY.

65, Esplanade, Bombay.
March 7.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The second article under the heading of "Government Control of Hides", published in the editorial columns of your valuable paper on Saturday the 9th inst., must prove a great eye-opener for those who are interested in the commercial and industrial welfare of this country. India is already suffering from very heavy taxation and Sir James Meston is trying his level best to raise more money for the ever-increasing demands of the army, sanitation, education and railway expansion.

It is clear from your article that Government, besides purchasing hides for the army, have taken over non-army selection hides from India. From time to time some stocks were liberated and sold to the British manufacturers for the consumption of the civilian population of the United Kingdom. Abnormally high profits were realised when compared with the prices paid by the Government. Even now there are large departmental stocks and the home markets are absolutely inadequate to deal with such large supplies. Why has this artificial dump been created and, who is responsible for it? The reaction of this is very detrimental to the interests of the Indian tanners who have been unfortunately ignored by the Government. Why should the Government be so indifferent. What action have they taken to remove these hardships and restrictions. We wish to know what action was taken by the Government in reply to the various deputations and numerous representations made by the tanners of Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

In order to remedy these defects, we suggest that an immediate inquiry should be instituted into the personnel and the working of the Indian Munitions Board. The Indian National Congress, the All-India Moslem League, the Industrial Conference, the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies should press this vital matter on the mind of the Government. It must be clearly stated for the public information what commodities were controlled and the prices paid and their ultimate disposal. It is a great public scandal that the Government should be allowed to make such large profits at the expense of the individual merchants, out of the exigencies of the war. It is not for any Government to do business at the cost of private merchants with the help of war emergency measures. If the profits thus made were to be credited to the Government of India, these will go a long way to strengthen the finances of the country.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-CONTROL."

MADNESS BEFORE DESTRUCTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to favour me with some space in a corner of your widely-read journal. Though not an occasional reader, I am not one of your constant admirers and certainly I had no great admiration for the part your paper played during the events which culminated in the ever-memorable meeting at the Town Hall, on 11th November 1918.

It seems hard to believe these are the same persons who only a few short months ago on that eventful date, rose up as one man on a question of principle now sit almost apathetically when every house ought to be draped in black, when the liberty of their very persons is to be violated and the sanctity of their hearths and homes outraged. If Indians allow the Black Bills to pass let them for ever cease to prattle about self-government and Home Rule; they would then richly deserve eternal bondage and slavery. Indeed it requires no prophetic vision nor penetrating comprehension of a statesman to foresee what would follow in the wake of these Bills. The conduct and utterances of the Viceroy are too explicit for that. When the war was in progress he was never tired of eulogising the spontaneous loyalty and the magnificent rally of the peoples of India to the cause of the Empire. Now, when, the war is over and the purpose served he so far forgets himself and deceives himself as to say that the peace and tranquility in the country during the period of the war was preserved only through the instrumentality of the Defence of India Act!

The misguided bureaucrats in their infatuation contemptuously snap their fingers in the face of the united voice of the people from every corner of this vast continent. Let them remember India has but just fought for and won the liberties of other nations. It cannot it will not, stand mute and motionless where her own liberty is at stake. India has proved to the world her loyalty to the Empire during war; her people will prove their claims as free citizens of the same Empire during peace. It is true India wants self-government under the aegis of Britain, but Britain not of Chelmsford, Curzon or Milner.—Sydenham is beneath contempt for words (by the way when will Bombay purge itself of the hated name in connection with an institution which has for its object the training of its youth?)—but Britain of Hardinge and Ripon, of Macaulay and Mills.

I, for one, sir, am not at all sorry that the Bills have been introduced at this period of our history. It is said gods first madden before they destroy their victims and in this mad action of the bureaucrats, I see the hand of Providence. The internment of Mrs. Besant gave such an impetus to the movement of Home Rule in India as nothing else could have given. Who knows, the Rowlatt Bills will not bring us within a step of our goal? If only the sons of India remain firm and true! Yours, etc.

P.

Kurla, Feb. 21.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I sent you my last correspondence which has already appeared in your issue of last Friday, I promised that I would revert to this matter more generally on some future occasion, and now I take this opportunity of dealing with the same in continuation of my last correspondence.

I quite agree with your correspondent "Past Student" that all the applications addressed to the Principal by the students were never replied to, in spite of several repeated requests and subsequent reminders. The Principal made light of the applications and thought it below his dignity to reply to them. Apparently he was not anxious to keep these applications on the Government record. He, therefore, asked his students to have a personal interview. "Past Student" also asks why the classes are conducted in the morning for two hours, but in reply may I point out that not only are these classes conducted in the morning, but they are also held even at evening from 6.30 to 8.30 (S. T.), especially a month before the examination, for the convenience of these European Professors. One would like to know whether they are paid extra. Now can this be called proper teaching or mere brushing up of the course? From this one can conclude that not only is the method of teaching faultly, but these professors are unable to impart knowledge in due time to the students.

I should also like to know the affairs of the examination Board as to how many members do they contain? Are they all Europeans or Indians? If so, how many Europeans and how many Indians? What are the necessary qualifications required? How are they paid? Are any applications invited and notifications issued for the same. I hope the persons acquainted with the above questions will answer through the medium of your journal.—Yours, etc.,

"A SILENT OBSERVER."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 1st March 1919 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 7; Kaira District 1; Broach District 6; West Khandesh District 1; Thana District 6; Satara District 22; Nasik District 3; Ahmednagar District 1; Poona District—Poona Town 1; other places 2; Sholapur District—Sholapur Town 5; other places 4; Ratnagiri District—Ratnagiri 14; Belgaum District 14; Dharwar District 39; Bijapur District 8; Karachi District—Karachi City 2; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 25; Kathiawar Agency—Mangrol 1; other places 2; Cambay State 5; Cutch State—Mundra 3; Satara Agency 5, total 177

ENGLAND TO INDIA IN 73 HOURS.

WHAT THE "OLD CARTHUSIAN" DID

Obscured at times by clouds of garbled press reports, the brilliant sky of accomplishment in the recent flight from Ipswich to Karachi has not been sufficiently visible to impress the casual observer with its momentous facts. Yet, stripped of all verbal embellishment, the bare figures of a pioneer achievement which will live long and most honourably in the history of aviation are deserving of a place in the memory of all interested in aerial progress.

The distance of 5,556 miles to Karachi was accomplished in the flying time of 72 hours 41 minutes, giving an average speed of about 76 miles an hour, and the weight carried for the greater part of the journey totalled over 13 tons.

General MacEwen, now commanding the Royal Air Force in India, did not set out to create time records from end to end—that attempt is for a latter date when the route is properly organised with necessary equipment; when air currents and other atmospheric conditions, now uncharted and unknown, can be utilized to aid the aviators. In those days ahead it may be possible to use or avoid winds which at one period assisted the "Carthusian" to cover 100 miles per hour for eight hours and, contrariwise, on another day reduced the speed to an average of 35 miles an hour for five hours.

General MacEwen's machine, unlike the fighting and bombing planes in war, was not able after a few hours' flight to return to a properly organised and equipped base, where the machine and its engines could be thoroughly examined for signs of weakness and flaws. Pioneer-like, it soared away into regions where the aerial equivalent for Harley Street specialists do not congregate; away over sea and desert where landing must be avoided even at the cost of neglecting overburdened and overworked engines. Modern liners are not unacquainted with mid-ocean stoppages through faults in engines,—engines which receive from the ship's engineers unceasing meticulous care throughout their working hours. Travelling in the celestial sphere at eighty miles an hour, to free a choked oil or petrol feed is a job for winged angels, and these are not carried as part of the crew. Their nearest practical equivalent is the twelve-stone or thereabouts of Air Mechanic whose services are valuable enough to be wanted abroad. A brief glance at a multi-engined airplane, and one realises the difficulty of attending to engine faults *en route*.

And what did the engine trouble in General MacEwen's flight amount to? "Most of the trouble" said General MacEwen, "was caused by false reports in the local papers here." Considered alone, the time and distance figures of the journey would, to the analytical mind, greatly discount the exaggerated reports of engine faults which appeared in certain press telegrams. Yet nowadays so many of us are content to let our opinions be moulded by the press. General MacEwen, interviewed in Karachi after the flight, said he was anxious to remove any possible impression that he had any fault to find with the aeroplane in general or the Rolls-Royce engines in particular. The engines were under-powered in proportion to the great size and weight of the machine with the consequence that they were overworked throughout the voyage. "They have however, responded nobly to the demands made upon them" and they "did all that could be expected of them."

Press telegrams from Karachi appeared in many journals in India saying "The engines have been giving trouble most of the way." The Karachi Daily Gazette after interviewing General MacEwen specifically denied this and admitted that it had been guilty of accentuating the difficulties experienced during the voyage.

As a very big elephant can be put "out of action" by a very small quantity of lead or poison, so may a powerful engine become inoperative through a little cause. General Borton in his flight from Calcutta to Lahore made a descent necessitated through dust choking the petrol feed of one of the engines. For such a contretemps the engine makers cannot be arraigned,—nor can they be in respect of the fractured oil pipe which caused a 360 h.p. engine to fail through want of lubricant in General MacEwen's flight. In this case the damaged pipe was neither made nor fitted by the engine makers.

It would seem that the aero engine manufacturer is too readily blamed when minor troubles occur and insufficiently praised when things go smoothly. Without efficient engines where would be the Handley Page, the Sopwith, the Bristol Scout, the D. H., or any of the other types whose descriptive title ignores the vital heart and soul of the flying machine?

S. G. WHEELER.

Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

DYSPEPTICS SHOULD AVOID DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TRY A LITTLE MAGNESIA INSTEAD.

Supplied by Chemists under Guarantee. — Satisfaction or Money Back. —

Drugs, patent foods, and medicines may give temporary relief to the sufferers from digestive or stomach trouble, but they rarely effect a cure, because they do not possess the power to neutralise the dangerous stomach acid which is the underlying cause of the trouble. Hence it is folly for dyspeptics to persevere with such unsatisfactory methods of treatment, for the ever increasing doses merely tend to postpone the day when further treatment will prove unavailing. Surely it is better to attack the root cause of all the trouble—to neutralise the harmful acid and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting by taking a little bisurated magnesia after meals. Specialists speak highly of this simple method of treatment, and many remarkable cures have already been reported. There is no need to follow any hard and fast dietetic rules; just eat normally, and after every meal take half a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little warm water. A simple, pleasant, and inexpensive method of treatment truly, yet it's guaranteed. Chemists everywhere can now supply genuine *bisurated* magnesia in powder or tablet form, and accompanying every package is the manufacturer's guarantee to refund the purchase price in full in any case where satisfactory results are not obtained.

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(Illustrated) 2 vols.	35 0
(Un-Illustrated) 2 vols.	25 0
Kellog's Plain Facts, 2 vols.	12 8
Mrs. Herbert's Sex Lore	7 8
Books by Algaker, M. D., Mainfining Heath	11 6
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Matunga, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOGUS GOA-LOTTERY TICKETS.

SENTENCE ENHANCED BY THE HIGH COURT.

A. F. MARTIN v. THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

In this case there was a revisional application by the accused against the order of the Sessions Court and there was also a reference made by Mr. G. Monteath, District Magistrate of East Khandesh, to the High Court, with a recommendation that a deterrent sentence should be passed in this case. He observed:—

"There seems to be no extenuating circumstances and the facts as disclosed in the Magistrate's judgment indicate the necessity of severer punishment than that awarded. It is difficult to bring to light offences of the nature of that under report and when a prosecution for an offence so serious as this one, seems to be, has succeeded, it seems desirable that something more than a sentence of fine should be awarded."

The accused was charged before Mr. M. C. Kelkar, First Class Magistrate of Jalgaon, with having in September, 1917, at Erandol, deceived one Askaran Marwadi by falsely representing to him that he had opened a lottery by name Sta. Cruz De Damao, India Portuguesa and Sta. Cruz De Salvador do Mundo de Goa when as a matter of fact he had not opened any such lottery by selling him tickets himself or through his servants at his shop at Erandol having thereby dishonestly induced him to pay him about Rs. 29 which he would not have paid if he knew facts. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 1.000. The Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

The facts of the case, according to the prosecution, are briefly these:—The accused, Mr. Martin, has got a shop at Bombay in the name of Messrs. A. F. Martin and Co. He is said to be doing a very large business of selling tickets of some Goa lotteries and was also an agent of the Dhar lottery of 1917. About the month of July, 1917, one Mahomedan of Kasoda got a prize of Rs. 4,000 or so from one of the Goa lotteries mentioned above and as he went to a Marwadi's shop at Erandol for purchasing a safe to keep the money, the Erandol people caught the idea of becoming rich without any efforts and went on purchasing tickets through Messrs. Martin and Company and some got small prizes also. One Onkar Harlal Marwadi took up the idea and appears to have induced the accused Martin to open a shop at Erandol to sell the Goa lottery tickets by telling him that about 20.000 tickets could be sold a month. So Mr. Martin came down to Erandol about the middle of September hired a house and a shop, engaged two servants to distribute handbills at and round about Erandol put up a board and went on selling tickets by himself and through his servant, the accused No. 2 Pereira for about a month. At first red coloured tickets, said to be tickets for the September issue of a lottery named Sta. Cruz De Damao India Portuguesa to be drawn on the 29th idem, were sold. Copies of prize lists said to be of this particular lottery issue were distributed about the 6th October, 1917, in which there appeared a number 5818 showing that a batch of five tickets bearing that number had got a prize of Rs. 20,000. In the meanwhile yellow coloured tickets said to be tickets of the 10th issue of a lottery named Sta Cruz De Salvador Do Mundo De Goa to be drawn on 21st October, were sold at Re. 1 each, plus a small commission as usual at the shop at Erandol. Between the 6th and 14th idem some small prizes, each of Rs. 3 or so, were distributed by either of the accused as per prize list published. During this period one of the five tickets bearing No. 5818 was produced before the accused Pereira by one Ishram—a close friend of Onkar—at Erandol, or afterwards before accused Martin by Onkar himself and the prize of Rs. 4,000 was demanded. Both the accused practically refused to pay the amount on some excuse or the other. On the 14th October, Pereira closed the shop and went to Bombay and on the 17th both the accused returned suddenly made payments to the servants and house-owners, destroyed the papers that were with them about the lottery by burning them and went away to Bombay after telling the people that they would return shortly. But they did not return and no prize list for the October issue of the lottery was ever published and prizes paid. Soon after the Erandol people had information from Bombay that the so-called lotteries of red and yellow tickets were not the sanctioned Goa lotteries, but were bogus ones and that the accused had cheated them and swindled away money by selling the tickets. After this one Ashkaran Marwadi—the complainant in the present case—who had purchased some twenty-nine tickets from the accused, collected some other tickets from other people and went to Bombay with Onkar and made inquiries with the accused Martin about the yellow ticket lottery at his shop, but Mr. Martin did not give any information and on the contrary slighted them and told his servant to drive them away. At Bombay there are several shops where tickets of sanctioned Goa lotteries are always sold and on inquiry at some of these about the tickets sold by the accused, they learnt that the particular lottery was a bogus one and not sanctioned. Askaran then went to the Police Commissioner and lodged a complaint. His information was sent to the Poona C. I. D., who deputed Sub-Inspector Mr. Ajrekar to investigate the case. Mr. Ajrekar made inquiries at Erandol and got evidence to prove that accused Martin had got the particular red and yellow lottery tickets printed at Bombay, that the Goa Government had not sanctioned this particular lottery that the signatures of supposed treasurer and resident printed on the tickets were forgeries, that there were no such persons of those names, that this particular lottery was not considered to be sanctioned or true lottery in Bombay on the contrary the Bombay shopkeepers considered these tickets to be of a bogus lottery and that the accused Martin had refused payment of Rs. 4,000 to Onkar Harlal on the ticket No. 5818. He further found that Mr. Martin was flatly denying, having gone to Erandol and having sold the particular tickets and that the second accused had no lottery and still cheated the complainant and other people by making false representations that they were selling tickets of particular Goa lotteries and dishonestly made the people pay them for the tickets which were forged documents. Hence the case.

The accused Martin admits that he had opened the lottery ticket shop at Erandol, that he sold the particular kind of red and yellow tickets through himself and his servant Pereira to the Erandol people, including the complainant, that he had published and distributed the particular handbills printed for him at Bombay in the particular press, that he had prepared the original copies of the red and yellow tickets and the original blocks of the signatures of the treasurer and president and had got them printed as alleged, and that the signatures were fictitious and of names assumed by his partners. With all this he says that he did not cheat anybody, that being ignorant of the law on the point he and his two friends had opened a lottery and had done bona-fide business at Erandol and that after distributing the prizes for the September issue of the lottery and after selling the tickets of the October issue upto 14th October, he was advised by his legal advisers that he was incurring a risk of criminal prosecution that about this time Onkar who was a man who had made his open a lottery and made arrangements for the shop at Erandol and to whom the ticket No. 5818 was given in trust to show to the people that large prizes could be had in this lottery with the object of furthering the sale of tickets, suddenly turned round on him and made a claim of Rs. 4,000 when really they had sold red tickets worth about a few hundred rupees only and that under these circumstances he had to shut up the shop and to destroy all the papers that were in his possession and relating to the lottery in question. He however refused to answer questions as to where the lottery was opened, what arrangements were made to advertise it and how and where was the draw for the red ticket issue made, but admits that the red and yellow tickets were sold only at Erandol and nowhere else.

The Magistrate, in convicting accused, observed, "looking to the circumstances of the case I think that the sentence of a heavy and deterrent fine only will meet the justice of the case. Before concluding I think it right to make a few remarks about the sale of lottery tickets. Lottery stands on the same footing as gambling and the necessary effect of a lottery is to beget a spirit of speculation and gambling, which is productive of serious evils and detrimental to the morals and well-being of the public. Hence the section 294A is inserted in the I. P. Code. I think that under the second part of the section advertising a lottery which is not sanctioned, is made punishable. Still it is a wonder how in Bombay the advertisement of the two Goa lotteries is allowed. Under the said section, however, the sale of ticket of foreign lotteries is not made punishable and it seems that the Goa lottery tickets are sold with punity. The point is worth being brought to the notice of Government."

The Sessions Judge, Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, observed, "I regret to see the particular extenuating circumstances, which the learned Magistrate, without detailing them, held sufficient to dispense with a sentence of rigorous imprisonment. Indeed, on the learned Magistrate's own findings and his remarks on the pernicious effects of lotteries, I should have expected a substantial sentence of imprisonment, since, obviously, the large profits prospective and actual, render a fine hardly deterrent in cases of this character."

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, convicted the accused and enhanced the sentence. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to the fine of Rs. 1.000 imposed by the Magistrate.

Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker, appeared for the accused.

The Advocate-General and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

688-16—Captain and V The official Assigay of Bombay v Nensukh Shivnaranjee a firm Madh. K and C Part Heard 9-1-19.

876-16—Capt and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edg G W and Co.

673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.

535-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Lalubhai Umedram v. Virchand Jivabhai and anr M C Dalal.

701-18—M B Chothia, Messrs. Dadiba Khimji and Co. a firm v. Ratanji Pallonji and ors. Dastur and Co.

756-18—Bhimji and Co. Dwarkadas Damodherdas v. Bunderji Bhugwanji Mehta D and L.

759-18—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Kazmani v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhai and Sons a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

772-18—Ardesir H D and Co., Mathuradas Mulchand v. Mehetabrai Chulamal a firm Malvi M R and Co.

773-18—Matu J and M Harilal Manankhram Parekh v. Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors Payne and Co., Amin and D.

783-18—Payne and Co, Harakchand Hemchand v. Manilal Dulabji a firm.

795-18—Malvi M R and Co Nursey Monji v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai N C Dalal a firm.

796-18—Malvi M M and Co Khimji Lalji v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm N. C. Dalal.

798-18—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Amratlal Laxmidas a firm v Messrs Parmanand Karsondas a firm Ard H D and Co.

546-18—Captain and V The official Assignee of Bombay v Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm Jam R and D.

856-18—Malvi M R and Co Kedarnath Gambhirchand v J A Grant and anr Daph F and D.

891-18—N C Dalal Jivatlal Partapshi v Bhaichand Ranchod Captain and M.

898-18—Shamrao M and A Maruti Babaji v Pandu Ramji C P D'Cunha and Co.

812-18—Dubash and Co Messrs Chunilal Maganlal a firm v Messrs Maniram Radhakisson a firm Khandvalla and Co.

824-18—Shroff and D, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Messrs T R Ghandi and Co a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

843-17—Daph F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v Dharamsey Meghji and ors, Ard H D and Co, Shroff and D, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

497-17—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ltd v Maganlal Manecklal Desai, Soonderdas and Co.

T and I J re L/A—Crawford B and Co, Motion by Order, In Re Edward Davies Jenkyns alias Jankins deceased v Bernard Short Petitioner.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COURTS REPORT.

1429-18—Surajmal and Co, Shah Motilal Amersey and anr v Shah Somchand Dharamsey.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

440-19—S M B and Co Rajabally Jumabhai a firm v Himatlal Dayabhai N C Dalal.

LONG CAUSES

698-18—Matu J and M. Harnandrai Vaijnath a firm v Khimji Hirji Kayani, Ard H D and Co.

544-18—Edg G W and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla v Rustomji Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patell and Eze.

920-17—D J Mantri, Shantaram Bhawanishanker v P Sitaram Naidu, Payne and Co.

292-18—Ard H D and Co, Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kavasji Temulji a firm, Mer K and Co.

525-18—Moti and Devi, Messrs Jugjiwan Anandji a firm v Messrs Bachubhai Tribhowandas a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1596-18—Payne and Co, Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1724-18—Madh K and Ch, Dhunichand Durgadas a firm v Punjabi Joharsingh Dolatram and Co a firm, Daph F and D, For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

402-17—Hiralal Th and Co, Haji Ganny Sumar a firm v E F Kavarana a firm and ors, Mulla and M.

130-18—Captain and V. Gulamhussein Cassambhai and Co a firm v Shivji Cooverji Mulla and Mulla.

1446-17—Rustomji and Gin Mahadeo Deoram Rao Saheb Jayaram v Janardhan Mantri D J Mantri.

ADJOURNED PETITION,

A1-18—In Re Indian Arbn Act IX of 1899—Ard H D and Co, K H Kavani and Co a firm Petitioners v Radha Kisson Ramjiwan a firm, Moti and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

760-19—Plaintiff-in-Person, Ghanim Joseph Marshall v Elisha Hai Elias.

413-19—Bhai K and G, Magane D Vengatashan T Laxmi Chetty a firm v Khursondas Pitamberdas and anr, N C Dalal, J O 11-3-19.

LIST B. (COUNCIL)

35-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jorabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassum, Shroff and D, J O 28-1-19.

456-18—Mulji and Tha, Nathmal Gambhirmal v Maniram Radhakisson, Khandwalla and Co. Notice.

877-16—Captain and V, Ahmed Saheb Abdul Rehman and anr v Mulla Mahomed Yoonus Penkar and anr, Kanga and S, 25-2-19.

1433-18—Jehangir G and B, Pudumsey Jetha a firm v Pruthuraj Bhagwandas a firm and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Dubash and Co, 4-3-19.

O S 529-19—Merwanji K and Co, Rahimbhai Nomenji and anr v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co, 18-2-19.

1686-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Haji Abdoola Haji Janoo v Haji Gunny Sumar, Payne and Co, 19-11-18.

678 and 688 of 1917—Ard H D and Co, Govindlal Bansilal v Bansilal Motilal and ors Parties concerned, Notice 28-2-19.

C C 1974-18—Payne and Co, Popatlal Manecklal v Mansookhlal Lalloobhai, Ragh N and Co, 19-12-18.

1686-18—Payne and Co, Haji Abdoolla Janoo v Haji Gani Sumar, Hiralal Th and Co, 10-3-19.

985-18—Amin and D, Bai Gulab v Nanabhai Anupram Bhat, Motichand and D, 11-3-19.

812-18—Khandvalla and Co, Messrs Chimanlal Maganlal a firm v Messrs Maniram Radhokisson a firm, Dubash & Co 11-3-19.

C C 1911-18—Payne and Co, Devidas Fulchand v Runchhoddas Vallabhoy, Mehta D and L. 13-12-18.

C C 1957-18—Shroff and D, Madhowlal Ranchhodlal a firm v Amilal Jaisinghbhai a firm, Tyabji D and Co, 19-12-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1519-18—Tyabjee D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co.

1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Vachha and Co, Dastur and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2007-18—Mehta D and L, Premji Goculdas a firm v F A Ujamsey and Co a firm.

2038-18—Patell and Ez, Messrs Abdulla Joosab and Co a firm v Messrs Haji Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia a firm, Matubhai J and M.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

Summary Suit 151-19—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs. Abdolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji a firm v Hashamally Hyderally, Shroff and D, Jo. 4-3-19.

LONG CAUSE.

1003-17—Purnanand and Co, S Shivprasad & Co a firm v Krishnalal Nilkant Chhatrapati, Amin and D.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kadarbux.

A SHORTHAND-TYPIST ON RS. 35 !

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of my friends drew my attention to an advertisement in your issue of the 4th instant, for a Shorthand-Typist, also knowing Gujarati, on Rs. 35—40. Though the advertisement, to a casual reader, may seem harmless, it affects the iterests of shorthand typists,—why, as a matter of fact, the interests of the clerical community—to a very great extent. I therefore hope you will do justice to the clerical community in general, and shorthand typists in particular, by lending a little space in your columns for this letter.

Leaving aside the question of a salary commensurate with the responsibilities lying on a shorthand typist and the duties expected of him, the salary offered is the irreducible minimum with which one could maintain himself at present in Bombay and fall into the category of living human beings.

I do not suppose the gentleman means by a shorthand typist a man who has read a shorthand instructor and seen a typewriter. For, I am confident, no clerk using the denomination of a shorthand typist will ever care to take notice of such advertisements. There may exist a man in the most pitiable circumstances who may be driven to accept such an offer for the sake of those clinging to him; but does humanity justify employers to take advantage of such unfortunate circumstances?

Another effect of such advertisements would be indirectly to deteriorate the efficiency of the art of shorthand-writing, at least in course of time.

These are general complaints, but what I am more afraid of is that other employers of shorthand typists, who may read such advertisements, accidentally, may carry the infection with them and advertise similarly or be prejudiced against the prospects of also thand typists already in their employment.

Here I cannot but refer to the existence of the Clerks' Union (21, Church Gate Street, Fort), the only one of its kind in this Presidency and, I think, it would be for our own good and for the good of the whole clerical community to join the Union and give it every help and encouragement to attain the objects for which it has been started.—Yours, etc.

A. KRISHNA RAO.

Grant Road.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 14.

S S Culna—Morrison—London, February 13.
S S Dumra—Fisher—Busreh via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 14.

S S Twan Asbeleff—Beattie—Calcutta etc.
S S City of Durham—Williams—Liverpool via Karachi.
S S Port Darrun—Crown—London etc.
S S Ardgail—Prett—Rottenest (Australia).
S S Abyla—Reddock—Persian Gulf.
S S Lhasa—Terry—Karachi.
S S Dunera—Fish—Shanghai etc.
S S Warturm—Fairweather—Liverpool etc.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.

S S Tanfield—Pottinger—London etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Hwah Wu for Kobe etc.
Steamer Culna for London etc.

S. S. Culna:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Culna, 3,965 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 13th February.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dunera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, 3,419 tons, Captain E. P. Fish, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Warturm:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons, Captain J. J. Fairweather sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Suez and Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tanfield:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Tanfield, 2,775 tons Captain R. R. Pottinger will sail today from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta, Gibralter, Marseilles, and Middlesbrough, with the homeward mails and a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 14th March, 1919.

Shed: Steamers	Tons	Destination	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.				
B Clan Macgilway	4194	Liverpool	16-3-19	J Finlay & Co
O & B Keakon Maru..	3423	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
D & E Hara Maru ..	1416	Genoa	15-3-19	..O S Kaisha
F Hwah Wu	2769	N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
N Ferrara ..	718	Mormorah	N F	..B W & Co
K Sealda ..	3438	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Loyalty ..	3462	N F	N F	P. S. Shah
N Malnda Manor ..	2330	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O Schooner Utopia ..	298	N F	N F	1-3-19 Sharif Hassan owner
P Panama Transport	2915	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
Q Basheyam.	100	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Netravati ..	699	N F	N F	..B S N Co
Godavari ..	513	N F	N F	..B S N Co
Bahaduri ..	829	Mangalore	17-3-19	..B S N Co
Ponani ..	552	Marmagoa	15-3-19	..B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.				
3 Bahrein ..	1403	P. Gulf	20-3-19	..T Morrison & Co
4 Rheinfels..	5522	Marseilles	19-3-19	W & A G & Co
7 Cheong Shing ..	1256	Hongkong	20-3-19	..M M & Co.
9 Ensado Maru ..	3728	Kobe	20-3-19	..O S Kaisha
16 Boats of City of Rangoon			15-3-19	..W & A Graham & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1 Vita ..	1955	Busra	15-3-19	..M M & Co
2 Ekma ..	2356	Busra	16-3-19	..M M & Co
5 War Hathor..	2364	Busra	18-3-19	..D B I M
6 Varsova ..	1657	Busra	17-3-19	..M M & Co
7 Dumana ..	3408	Shanghai	14-3-19	..M. M. & Co
8 Queda..	4914	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 Baroda ..	1899	Busra	15-3-19	M M & Co
10 Dara ..	3083	Busra	15-3-19	..B I M
11 Teesdale..	2700	London	15-3-19	..M M & Co
13 Herefordshire	4510	London	23-3-19	..K Nikon & Co
13 Teesta ..	3428	Busra	23-3-19	..M. M. & Co
14 Thessalia ..	3491	Busra	18-3-19	..B I M
17 Urlana ..	5223	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Jetty end Port Darwin.	7707	Port Said	14 3-19	..M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Akbar ..	2903	N.F.	N F.	..M. M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK				
Shushtar ..	2864	N F	15-3-19	H S Shustary & Co
JETTY OFFSIDE.				
Warshell ..	1334	P Gulf	17-3 19	..D B I M

*Probable date of departure.

IMPORTS.

March 14.

S S Maindy Manor from Wallaroo, Agents W & A Graham & Co—83,818 bags wheat.

S S Maur from Bangkok, Agents Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co—541 pieces teak squares, 25,985 pieces 791 bundles teak scantlings, 372 pieces squares, 1,639 pieces scantlings, 17 bundles raw silk.

EXPORTS.

March 14.

S S Clan Macgilliveray for Liverpool—30 bales wool Esmail Dossa & Co.

S S Rhesinateis for Marseilles—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 55 bales cotton fly B Meyer & Co.

S S Tanfield for London—15 bales goat skins David Sassoon & Co.

S S Culna for London—55 cwts malabar canes D S Postwala.

S S Kenan Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co., 1,800 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Harima Maru for Kobe—600 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., 400 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co.

S S Kasodo Maru for Kobe—526 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 350 bales cotton Mitsui Busan Kaisha.

S S Kasodo Maru for Moji—1,551 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Harima Maru for Moji—250 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Kasodo Maru for Osaka—874 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

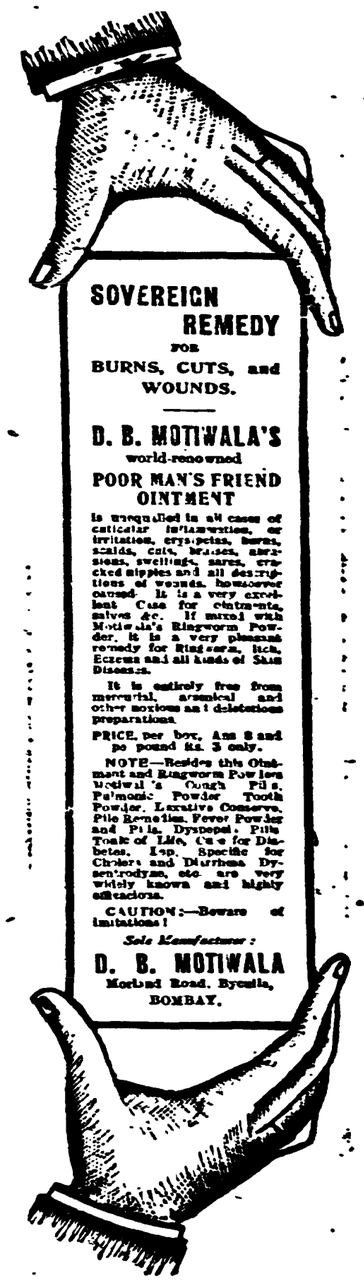
S S Harima Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Kenkan Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kasodo Maru for Yokohama—400 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kaisha.

S S Kasodo Maru for Keelung via Kobe—15 cwts cotton seeds Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Harima Maru for Nagasaki—400 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.



SOVEREIGN REMEDY
FOR
BURNS, CUTS, and WOUNDS.

D. B. MOTIWALA'S
world-renowned
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT

Is unequalled in all cases of caticular inflammation, erysipelas, burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, abscesses, swellings, sores, cracked nipples and all descriptions of wounds, however caused. It is a very excellent Cure for cutaneous, salves &c. If mixed with Motiwala's Ringworm Powder, it is a very pleasant remedy for Ringworm, Itch, Eczema and all kinds of Skin Diseases.

It is entirely free from mercurial, arsenical and other noxious and deleterious preparations.

PRICE per box, Ans 8 and re pound Rs. 3 only.

NOTE—Besides this Ointment and Ringworm Powder Motiwal's Cough Pills, Pulmonic Powder Tooth Powder, Laxative Comserve, Pile Remedies, Fever Powder and Pills, Dyspepsal Pills Tonic of Life, Cure for Diabetes, Lep. Specific for Cholera and Diarrhoea Dysentrodyne, etc. are very widely known and highly efficacious.

CAUTION:—Beware of imitations!

Sole Manufacturer:
D. B. MOTIWALA
Morland Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A., (London), F. Inc. C, A.
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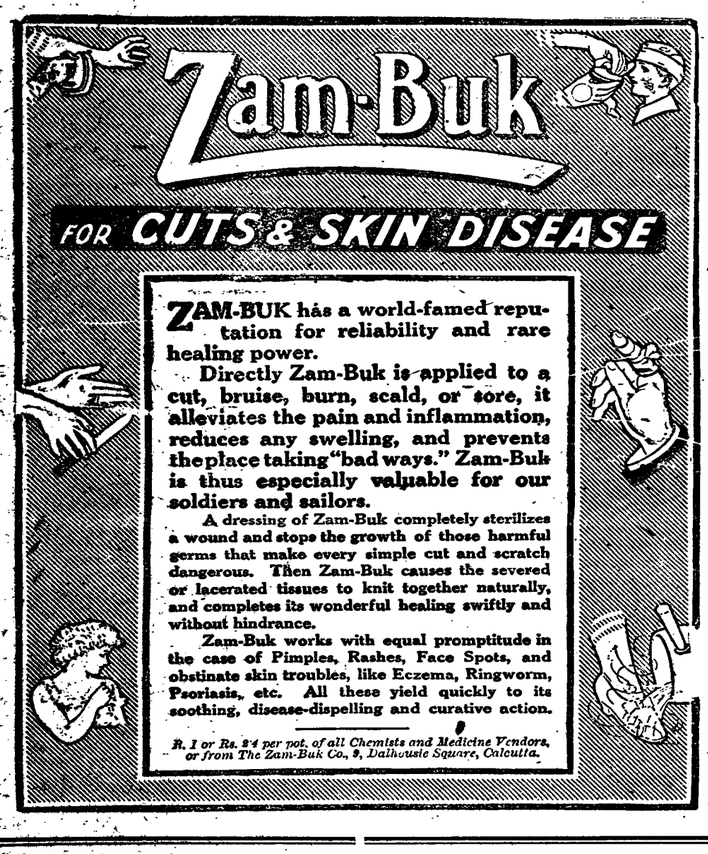

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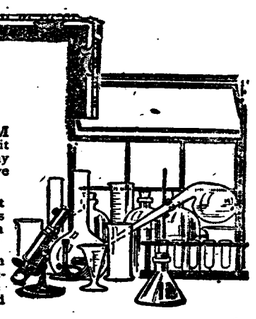

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(2nd Sunday in Lent, 16th March, 1919.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral, Merbecke. Hymns 323, 85, Card. 282. 5-30 p.m. Children's service 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles Anthem Chants Hymns 94, 257, 255. Collections for Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8.15 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6 30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Bible Society Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamathipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock)—Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. [illegible], 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; [illegible] Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany. 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister.—Rev. Alex. Robertson. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School. Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Morning Service, 9.30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9.45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (oppo. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 3 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apolla Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m. Saturday 6.30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Carel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8.30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30, 7.30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6.30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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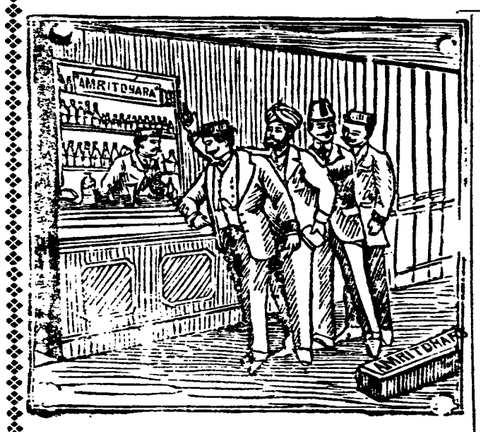

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And the next best thing to mother's milk is Glaxo, because Glaxo is pure fresh milk dried and which only needs the addition of boiling water to remake it into pure germ-free milk for your Baby.

Give Your Baby
Glaxo
THE FOOD THAT
Builds Bonnie Babies
LOCAL OFFICE.
70, APPOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

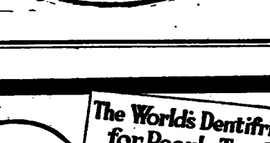
Anxious Mothers

MANY mothers are worried about the changing of Baby's Food from time to time. The Food that suits at six weeks of age will not suffice at six months

The 'Allenburys' Foods are the only system of Infant Feeding that provides for Baby's needs step by step—a progressive dietary suited to Baby's growing digestive powers from birth onwards.

The juice of grapes, oranges, or meat juice so beneficial to the hand fed baby can be given with these Foods, and instructions are furnished on each package.

The **Allenburys Foods**
Promote Health and Sturdy Development.
MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards
Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



The World's Dentifrice for Pearly Teeth.
Odol assures perfect hygiene for the mouth and throat. Use it and experience its charm and fragrance. Of all leading Stores. Made by The Odol Chemical Works, Berkhamsted, England.—Ask for
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Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
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80-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th March 1919.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.918 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.7 "
Dew Point	65.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.667 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do.	71.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNW,NW.
Movement of Wind	213 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
Fri.	14	m 10 13	26 4	14	m 4 25	17 10
Sat.	15	m 10 42a	27 9		4 14a	17 3
		10 54	27 0	15	m 4 56	17 2
Sun.	16	m 11 14a	27 11		4 49a	17 1
		m 11 30	27 6	16	m 5 23	16 7
		11 43a	28 0		5 21a	17 1
Mon.	17	0 2a	27 8	17	m 5 48	16 2
					6 51a	27 2
Tues	18	m 0 9	27 9	18	m 6 12	16 0
		0 32a	27 5		6 20a	17 5
Wed.	19	m 0 33	27 6	19	m 6 37	16 0
		1 2a	27 5		6 48a	17 10
Thur.	20	m 0 56	27 2	20	m 7 8	16 2
		1 32a	27 0		7 16a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 14 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 48m.	Sunset 6h. 48m.
" 15 (Saturday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 16 (Sunday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 17 (Monday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 18 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 20 (Thursday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 50m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	= 2d.	4h. 41-4m	p.m.
First Quarter	= 9d.	8h. 44 1m.	a.m.
Full Moon	= 16d.	9h. 11-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	= 25d.	2h. 3-9m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th March, 1919, was 30.130 inch. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th March, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Temperature is lower than usual in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average at most stations; night temperature is also in excess in the east of the division, but is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in lower Sind and the southern half of Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer; night temperature is lower than usual in Sind and northwest Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in south Kathiawar; but is below normal in Cutch and north Gujarat. Day temperature is locally below normal in Kathiawar; night temperature is below the average at several stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the western districts. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the neighbourhood of the hills. Day temperature is generally in slight excess; night temperature is above the average at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Temperature has fallen to the normal in the central parts of the country. Fine clear weather continues generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th March, 1919.

The disturbance in the north has almost disappeared after giving local rain or snow in Kashmir and the northern districts of the Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province; Sonamarg has had one inch and Parachinar a half. Victoria Point also has had one and a half inches.

Temperature is still high in north-east and central India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 14th of March, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp: in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	7.61	..
Do (13th)	..	..	..	..	7.56	—2.08
Jask	68.9	56.6	67	..	6.18	+1.54
Muskat	80 0	62.6	81	..	3.23	+0.07
Do. (13th)	82 9	69.1	78	..	3.23	+0.11
PUNJAB—	82.7	66.6	55	..		
Multan	..	..	..	..	0.97	—0.43
Rawalpindi	79.6	55.6	51	..	7.49	+0.09
Lahore	70.3	45.6	74	..	3.69	+0.64
Hissar	78.1	51.1	78	..	1.75	+0.03
Ambala	83.8	52.4	58	..	5.22	+0.28
Delhi	84.1	56.3	51	..	2.61	—0.16
UNITED PROVINCES—	85.0	60.8	72	..		
Agra	88.6	61.1	39	..	1.17	—0.51
Mainpuri	91.3	56.2	46	..	1.64	—0.47
Jhansi	92.4	60.8	31	..	2.39	+0.75
Cawnpore	91.8	61.9	38	..	0.91	—1.15
Allahabad	96.5	64.9	36	..	4.22	+2.07
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.9	55.8	44	..	0.33	—0.70
Karachi	79.0	61.2	37	..	1.24	—0.15
Ajmer	81.8	54.9	95	..	0.72	—0.56
Jaipur	85.6	57.8	28	..	1.53	+0.10
Kotah	93.1	62.4	18	..	1.12	—0.01
Mount Abu	73.0	56.6	21	..	0.39	—0.68
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.4	58.5	43	..	0.46	—0.02
Dwarka	80.1	72.5	75	..	0.97	+0.34
Veraval	79.2	61.1	72	..	0.13	+0.29
Rajkot	89.6	59.2	67	..	0	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	92.6	61.2	84	..	0.01	—0.47
Surat	93.0	63.3	66	..	0.01	—0.39
Ahmedabad	99.8	59.6	25	..	0.18	—0.16
Deesa	93.8	59.0	20	..	0.24	—0.28
Neemuch	88.1	52.8	33	..	0.61	—0.24
Indore	95.6	57.1	20	..	3.32	+2.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.5	61.8	50	..	10.46	+7.87
Saugor	92.2	64.2	22	..	3.84	+1.69
Hoshangabad	94.7	62.0	34	..	6.28	+4.54
Khandwa	97.3	65.7	25	..	1.54	+0.33
Akola	101.5	66.8	20	..	3.12	+1.20
Amraoti	100.2	68.9	19	..	4.32	+2.32
Nagpur	99.4	63.8	32	..	7.03	+5.58
Chanda	103.5	67.8	40	..	3.59	+1.20
Raipur	98.1	71.7	44	..	6.78	+4.79
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	71.0	76	..	0.20	—0.44
Ratnagiri	86.9	72.1	43	..	3.61	+2.66
Marmugao	85.6	..	86	..	3.01	+1.78
Karwar	88.2	72.9	90	..	4.58	+2.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99 7	60.4	30	..	0.2.	—0.86
Ahmednagar	98.2	64.0	22	..	0.91	—0.56
Poona	99.0	64.3	59	..	1.17	+0.02
Sholapur	101.5	68.8	22	..	1.41	—0.29
Bijapur	99.8	75.0	26	..	0.34	—1.09
Belgaum	96.6	62.0	68	..	4.36	+2.40
Aurangabad	97.4	65.3	20	..	1.80	+0.36
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.9	70.7	16	..	2.69	+0.95
Hyderabad	100.3	72.8	29	..	2.84	+0.97
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.5	75.2	76	..	6.60	+3.16
Calicut	89.2	75.1	76	..	13.68	+7.02
Cochin	91.8	77.7	75	..	15.77	+5.89
Colombo	90.3	74.7	93	..	14.57	—11.40
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	69.2	80	..	16.65	+9.82
Bellary	102.3	71.2	56	..	6.14	+3.68
Cuddapah	102.3	72.7	55	..	6.58	+1.60
Madras	90.4	69.1	84	..	50.12	+29.38
Bangalore	94.3	63.0	43	..	8.03	+4.33
Coimbatore	96.9	64.1	57	..	12.51	+6.86
Trichinopoly	98.2	71.1	70	..	13.89	+4.81
Negapatam	88.8	76.4	77	..	42.95	+12.90

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5	" " 100 18×3	" Jari Bugari	" 27 " 40
6	" " 150 18×3	" " "	" 45 " 70
7	" " 100 18×3	Jari Kanth	" 47 " 70
8	" " 150 18×3	"	" 75 " 160
9	" Garbhreshmi 17×2¾	Reshmi	" 19 " 37
10	" " 18×3	" Jari Bugari	" 30 " 60
11	" " 18×3	Jari Kanth	" 65 " 190
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14	Reshmi	Reshmi Jari Bugari	" 65 " 120
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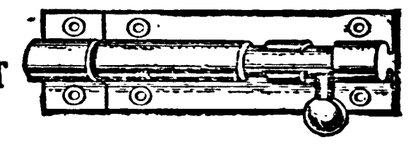

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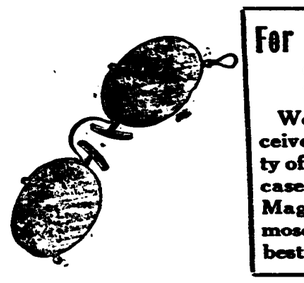

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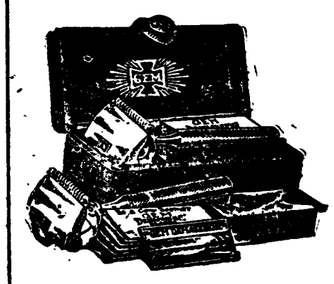

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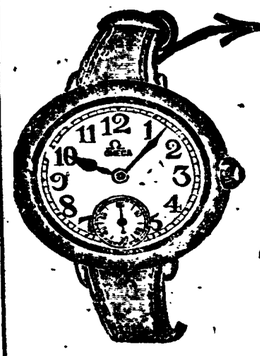

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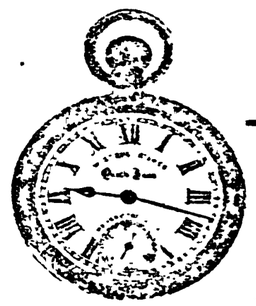

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